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JOHNSTONE & GIBBONS, Publishers.

DETROIT, TUESDAY, MAY 2, 1882.

"PRACTICE WITH THEORY AND SCIENCE."

PRICE, \$1.65 PER YEAR

NUMBER 45.

VOLUME XIII.

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Household—The Paper—Wholesale Jelly-Making
—A Generous Proffer

Agricultural.

WASHED OR UNWASHED WOOL

We are pleased to note that both manufacturers and dealers are becoming convinced that the custom of washing sheep is prejudicial to the fleece, as it is known to be very much so to the animal. The custom of buyers docking unwashed fleeces so heavily has compelled flock owners to either wash their sheep or put up with a serious abatement in the price of their wool. The question of the merits of the wool was hardly inquired into, but the price was based on the question whether it was washed or unwashed. Wool- growers always contended that it was a senseles; way to purchase woo's, especially as hardly two farmers washed their sheep to an equal degree of cleanliness. In fact, sheep washing has become so perfunctory that manufacturers have, the past season, suffered severely from it, and to-day in Boston and New York good unwashed wools have the preference. The reason for this is that many of the fleeces were just washed suffl. ciently to cause the oil or yolk to "set," scour them to that degree of whiteness necessary for use in fine goods. The unwashed fleeces on the contrary, where well put up, have always turned out to be the most remunertive to the manufacturer. This season quite a number of washed fleeces became padly discolored, and their value was of course much depreciated thereby. In referring to the present position of the wool market. Walter Brown & Co., of Boston, have this to say of un-

"Fine un washed wools have shown no portant change since our last monthly issue; in fact the market has been almost practically bare of all unwashed and ferritory wools of this grade, for several weeks past, hence there has been no occasion to change quotations. The prospects for the coming clip of these wools look very favorable, reports from the interior promise a condition fully equal to that of last year, and the satisfaction ex ressed by such manufacturers who have been using these wools, indicate a preference over washed fleeces, and undoubtedly an active demand for the wools as they come on the market. A few clips have already reached us, which were in exceptionally good condition and have met with ready sale at extreme prices."

And that they are not alone in stating that unwashed wools have the preference. We find that Messrs. Mauger & Avery of New York and Chicago say in their circular that "fine fleeces have sold most readily, particularly of unwashed."

With buyers who can judge of the meries of the clips they handle, and dealers and manufacturers favoring the selling of wool unwashed, we hope to see this bar barous and useless practice soon discontinued by every one. The woo clip could be put into market much sooner, and farmers would not have to wait until hot

weather comes before shearing. As the wool buying business is now conducted, large quantities of wool are bought in a hurry, and buyers being unable to properly inspect what is offered them. decide upon a price for washed and ano her for unwashed wool, and good, bad and indifferent lots are bought indiscriminately, the buyer relying upon the clip of the careful and honest wool-grower to save him from loss on the ill-conditioned and bul clips of his careless or dishonest neighbor; but let them remember that they are really the parties to blame, and that the present system of buying actually offers a premium on fraud. When wools are inspected carefully, and a price paid in accordance with their quality and condition, there will be some satisfaction to the woolgrower in bringing his wool into market well put up, and in the highest possible condition.

By the number of inquiries we have re eived regarding potatoes we shoald judge that an extra breadth will be planted in this Milford.

will be too largely grown to prove profitable. Potatoes at \$1 and \$1.25 are very enticing, but at 20 to 25c'per bushel they lose

VANDALIA, Mich., April 10th, 1882.

would be better to drain the water off? Any information that you can give me in regard to the above subject would be thankfully received. Yours truly. A. E. BONINE,

If you can drain the marsh, the best way

would be to begin with that. When as dry it is likely to get, try and turn it over with and will have to be treated accordingly.

Sheep Shearing and Exhibition at Milford.

Last Tuesday we took a run out to Milford to attend the annual exhibition and sheep shearing of the Oakland County Sheep Breeders association.

grounds at Milford, and so far as the exhibition of sheep was concerned, was a success, but as a sheep shearing festival, it did not come up to our antcipations. There were 7d sheep entered, and the supposition was, that nearly all would be sheared, but after the award of premiums had been made in the different classes, there was but five s reep shora. Some exhibitors claimed that they were unable to procure shearers, while others thought the weather was too cold, and finally it was concluded that an extension of ten days should be granted the members, in which to report to the Secretary of the Association the result of the shearings of the different flocks.

Messrs. Thompson and Kellogg were selected as a committee on premiums, and performed their work with great care, and apparently to the satisfaction of the exhibitors. The following is the list of awards in the registered class:

Ram three years old or over: 1st, H. C. Ras & Son, Milford, No. 31; 2d, E. A. Hubbell, Hartland, No. 2. Hartland No. 318; 21, Lyman Cate, Highland No. 250. Ram one year o'd: 1st, A. W Baker, Hartland, No. 41; 2J, Lyman Cate, High-

land, No. 36.

Eve three years old or over: 1st, E.

A. Hub ell. Hardand, No. 437; 2d, Lyman Cate. Highland, No. 64.

Eve two years old: 1st, E. A. Hubbell,
Hardand, No. 6. Hartland, No. 2. Eve one year old: 1st, Adam Diehl, Milford, No. 59; 21, J. S. Bamber, High-land No. 201 land, No. 201.

In the class not eligible to register the following awards were made:

R m two years old: 1st, John Gamble,

their popularity very suddenly. A CRANBERRY MARSH.

To the Editor of Michigan Farmer, To the Editor of Michigan Farmer,

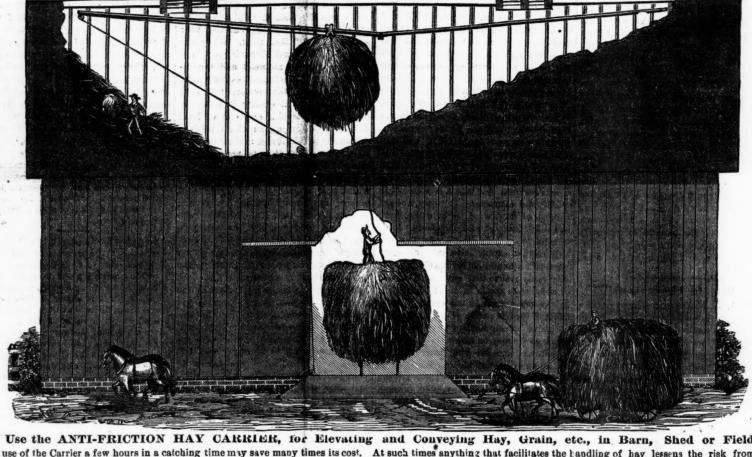
DEAR SIR.—I wrote you some two weeks ago in regard to raising cranberries. I received no answer and concluded the letter did not reach you. I have a marsh of ten acres that has about one-half acre of cranberries growing a little to one side of the center of the marsh. Now, I should like to know how I could spread the vine, or cause them to grow over all or a greater portion of the marsh? The muck is just the same all through the marsh. The water is now eighteen inches above the vines; should it be kept so until fall, or would be better to drain the water off?

the plow. If you can do that so as to kill all vegetation, such as grasses or weeds at the bottom of the marsh, than give it a coating of sand from two to three inches thick, and for this purpose the sand should be as free from other matter as possible. The sand answers two purposes: It suits the young plants, and it keeps down other vegetation. When you have proceeded thus far, the next point is to set out plants over the prepared ground. To do this there are two methods. One is to transplant entire vines with sods or soil in which they grow attached to them. The other, and far the easiest and most successful, is to make cutting of vines of five or six inches in length, and set them out in rows about two feet apart. Some put them in the same as current cuttings, others say that the middle of the cutting or piece of vine, should be covered with soil, and the two ends left projecting. Keep down the weeds for a time until the vines get started. The time to set out the vines is either spring or autumn. If your marsh can be got dry enough in spring, that will be a good time. If not, put it off until early fall when the ground is as dry as possible. In selecting vines to set out take those where the wood is very wiry, and the leaves of a brownish green color. Those that have a deep green color, with very bushy tops, do not generally have as much and it became nearly an impossibility to vigor as the others. All parts of the vine may be utilized, so long as it is sound and healthy. It is a necessity in successful cranberry culture that the grower be able to flood his plantation at will. If you plant in autumn, keep your plantation well flooded until spring. Flooding destroys the cranberry worm, which is pretty sure to attack the plants sooner or later. As a rule the plants should be kept covered with water all winter, as it protects them from frosts and agrees with their natural habits. If the marsh is underlaid with sand as many are, it will give you just what is wanted for the plants to grow in. But every marsh has characteristics of its own.

The exh bition was held on the fair

R.m two years old: 1st, A. W. Baker,

Ram three years old or over: 1st, R. Potts, Milford.



Use the ANTI-FRICTION HAY CARRIER, for Elevating and Conveying Hay, Grain, etc., in Barn, Shed or Field. The use of the Carrier a few hours in a catching time may save many times its cost. At such times anything that facilitates the handling of hay lessens the risk from bad weather. By far the greatest portion of space in most barns is used for the storage of hay. On most farms, hay is the heaviest crop bandled and always needs to be handled with the greatest expedition. In haying particularly, time is money and labor is costly. Manufactured by U.S. Wind Engine & Pump Co., Butavia, Kane County, Illinois.

VERMONT MERINO SHEEP SHEARING ASSOCIATION.

The first annual shearing of this Association was held at Middlebury on April 5 and B, and was well attended, breeders being present from Western New York, Massachusetts, Ohio, Wisconsin and other States. Among them were Mr. W. G. Markham, of Avon, N. Y., Secretary of the National Wool Growers' Association, E. Townsend, of Pavilion Center, N. Y., W. J. Tyler, S. B. James, and David Cassidy, D. S. Durfee, also of New York. Addison County was principally represented the the shearing, of which we give a full account to enable our breeders to judge of whe Vermont is doing

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J E Ainsworth V Rich J L Buttolph

F & L E Moore

J L Buttolph

L P Clark

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

I notice that your journal gives us the prospects of fruits and crops in your State. Some of your readers may be interested to know of the same matters in this region, particularly of fruits which are good.

The spring is forward-foliage covers the trees-the lawns are very green-the pastures already furnish ample feed-condition of orchard trees indicate that apples, pears and peaches will be abundant; little or no damage having been done by frosts. Winter wheat in Virginia and Maryland Mifford.

Eve two years old: 1st, C. S. Brooks, looks promising. Spring planting has like to see this country again importing potatoes, there is a chance that this crop potatoes, there is a chance that the crop potatoes, there is a chance that the crop potatoes, there is a chance that the crop potatoes are compared to the compared t

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Horrow, Jackson Co., Mich., April 25th 1882.
To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

As I am a reader of your paper, I would like to give some of my experience through it on potatoes, as there are a great many queries about them. I have planted the Early Rose potato for 12 years, and have always planted the small potatoes and whole at that. Have tried no other variety. I raise my potatoes so that they germinate. I also plant them as early as the ground is suitable, —generally in April. The manner of planting is in drills three feet apart, and two hills e ght inches apart, and I also cultivate, but never hoe. The reason of that is if I hill up potatoes the dirt washes off from the hill and jt yields sun-burned potatoes. I here would state that the Early Rose potatoes grow close to the top of the ground. Year after year I

SILAS H. DAVIS:

A MILFORD HERD.

A MILFORD HERD.

In company with Wm. Ball, Lyman Brooks and W. E. Boyden we walked over to the farm of Mr. James Moore, to take a look over his cattle, and more especially to see the late additions which he has been making to his herd by a purchase from Messrs. Winslow & Sons, of Kankakee, Ill. They consist of two heifers and a bull. One of the heifers and the bull belong to the Lady Sale family, and the lage of Lims, and was a grand and such such as the suc belong to the Lady Sale family, and the lage of Lima, and was a grand and sucother to the Constance branch. The bull cessful affair. The attendance was large, is without exception one of the best comprising the most noted breeders of we have seen for his age. He is a that State, as well as visitors from Verred and white, with a good length of body, a neat head, set on a neck which might be called a little short. His back is straight and his ribs well sprung, giving him fine depth through the shoulder, and a breadth across the loins that is seldom seen in a bull of his age, and with a little more depth in the flank he would be as perfect in shape as any breeder could desire. When we saw him, he was thin in flesh, and being only fifteen months old, and making rapid growth, he will no doubt, with age and condition, show a marked improvement in the point in which we think he lacks. He is what is generally called fashionably bred, having been sired by the 4th Duke of Northum berland out of Lady Sale 62ad by 2ad Duke of Northumberland 22868 out of Lady Sale 21st by Roan Prince 63770, and running

have planted the small seed potatoes, and instead of yielding me small potatoes, as and judging from the stock he has got for some expected from such seed, they have always yielded me good large potatoes.

Lest year my average yield of potatoes was 104 bushels per acre. Yours respectfully, bull was formerly owned by Wm. Ball of Hamburg, from whom he was purchased by Mr. Moore.

mont. It was the unanimous expression that it was the most successful exhibition yet held by the Association. Among the exhibitors present were Peter Martin, Jul ius Stickney, H. Sherman & Son, Martio & Sherman, H rly & Shepard, W. J. Tyler, Wm. G. Markham, Markham & Ray, Ray Bros., M. F. Gibbs, Chas. H. Richmond, Ray Bros. & Mariner, C. H. Mack, Pierce & Fellows, W. A. Wright, Justin Goodrich, J. W. Cole, Beecher & Short, Collins & Jones, Geo. J. Ray, D. Cossitt, John S. Beecher, Winn & Riley, M. L. Taft, R. H. Wheeler, A. C. Bennett, E. S. Parmlee, C. Collins & Co., C. E. Shepard, S. Hillman, J. C. Clark & Son

The proceedings of the first day were commenced by the reading of the President's address by Mr. Puffer, Mr. Markham unfortunately being too unwell to at-

dent's address by Mr. Puffer, Mr. Markham unfortunately being too unwell to attend. The address was as follows:

It is a pleasure to-night to be able to contrating this end of the industry or ceditably the same as a state of the same as fill 871, and tracing back to the same as fill 871, and tracing back the same as the bull, to Lady Sale 2ad, by Earl of Caatam (10176).

The other heifer is Constance of Putney 15th, sired by 2ad Duke of Northumber-land, out of Constance of Putney 15th, sired by 2ad Duke of Northumber-land, out of Constance of Putney 15th, sired by 2ad Duke of Northumber-land, out of Constance of Putney 2ad by 2nd Earl of Oxford 6708 out of Constance of Putney 15th, sired by 3alion 2483 (1920)) out of imported Constance by Bridegroom (11203), and run ning back to a cow by Middleton's bull (488).

In the barn and standing alongside of these two heifers, was a heifer of about the same age, which on entering at once attracted the attention of the visitors, and as an individual animal would be the choice of nine out of ten men who did not place too much value on fashionable pedigree. This heifer is one of Mr. Moore's own breeding the contracting that a companies the probability of the farm of the results of the same age, which on entering at once attracted the attention of the visitors, and as an individual animal would be the choice of nine out of ten men who did not place too much value on fashionable pedigree. This heifer is one of Mr. Moore's own breeding the contraction of a short of the contraction of the results of the contraction of the results of the contraction of the proper of the contraction of the results of the contraction of the contraction of the contraction of the farm of the proper of the contraction of the contraction of the farm of the proper of the contraction of the contra

The prices we obtain are low as compared with those of foreign countries at this time. In Australia, New Zealand, Cape of Good Hope, Buenos Ayres, France and Germany, where we see secounts of sales at auction, sheep command a higher average price than with us, while individual instances are reported at much higher flyures than have been known in this country, taking gold as a basis. The present prices are not exceptional, as all who are acquainted with the history of the Merino sheep are well aware. For these reasons we look for a continued prosperous future, with prices sufficiently remunerative to give encouragement to our breeders to press forward with a good heart in the business.

to give encouragement to our breeders to press forward with a good heart in the business.

We do feel a little annoyed that our brothers in Vermont should find a more ready market than ourselves at much higher figures than equally valuable sheep with us. Much of this I attribute to their greater care and fitting. I find so a rule that the man who takes most pains and keeps his sheep in best condition naturally has best sheep and sells for the highest prices. It behooves us then to give the greatest care and attention to our flocks. In detail, this implies, first, keeping the stable clean, free from manure and the ammonia sri-ing from uncleaned stable. At all times they should have a pure and wholesome at mosphere. Their eyes should be kept free from wool, which often blinds them. Their feet should be carefully pared and kept free from dist. They should never be allowed to go wet and disty for want of tagging. How many of our breeders neglect these important items in management, and yet say that Mr. Burwell or Mr. Clark sells higher because of his great reputation. Their reputations were secured in great part by such care, for the habit of neglecting these m nor considerations in the care of sheep led them to think less of their sheep and to neglect to secure the best ram for use, when a pretty good one may be had at less expense. The questions of in-and-in breeding, line breeding, etc., are of greatest importance and interest, and require greater care in keeping records of results accomplished through the experiments made.

The idea that it does not take much of a he experiments made.

The idea that it does not take much of a man to be a successful farmer or breeder was long ago exploded. One of the ablest and most successful lawyers in this county, who was also for a time a farmer, said to me that his farm required more thought and was far more difficult to manage successfully than his law practice.

The scientific and practical questions in-

The scientific and practical questions involved in improved stock breeding, and expecially in breeding our highest type of American Merinos place this among the most interesting and difficult of all the sciences, and furnishes in its practice a field healthful, morally and intellectually, and sufficiently attractive to command the best efforts of young men of our country.

Next followed an address by the Secretary, Mr. J. P. Ray, which we also give in

give character, individuality and type, men

sure the perfection and value of the speci-men. Nature, unaided in her breeding operations, strives to perpetuate race characteristics alone, hence the low order of excellence and uniformity of her specimens, while the labor and skill of man compels her to develop new types and new features in a breed which moulded and trained gives us our highest ideal

moulded and trained gives us our highest ideal.

Hence we see the importance of breeding for type and individuality. The needs of our woo'eu manufacturers enable us to breed two distinct types of Merinos which we designate as American Merinos and and Delsine American Merinos. The former yielding our heavy strong fibered clothing wools, the latter our long staple shawl flannel and yarn wools. Our association has defined the ideal sheep of these two types in the preface of vol. 2d of our Register, from which we copy:

The American Merino.—Aperfect animal of this type. must be symmetical and finished in outline and harmonous in all its parts. Back straight, ribs well arched, shoulders deep, chest broad, breast bone or brisket extending well in front, lung cavity well distended, hipslong, straight and broad, thighs heavily muscled and well let down, neek short and strong without depression on top, head broad strong without depression on top, head broad

strong without depression on top, head broad with short face, note broad and well wrinkled, legs of medium length, straight, heavy-boned,

distinctive feature of the American Merino type, there might be a diversity of opinion as to size, location and number. Still it would be difficult to find a ram of such heavy pendulous neck, tril and flank as would disqualify dulius neck, tail and fiank as would disqualify bim as a stock animal in any flock. While many would prefer that with the above he should have a large fold extending across the point of the shoulder, a considerable number on the sides extending in massive proportion well under and nearly across the belly, yet diminishing well in size and lost to view in full flece before reaching the back, with numer us large folds lengthwise across the hips and stiffes.

Those who fancy the delaine type are aiming in the main to secure the same points of

ing in the main to see ure the same points of carcass and wooliness as the breeders of American Merinos, while at the same time securing a longer staple of high quality of wool. As to folds or wrinkles, a good neck, tail and flanks is about all that is desirable, with little

or none on the body:

Thus we have before us a pen sketch of our (Continued on eighth page.)

MAY 2

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OUR FRENCH LETTER.

Paris Agricultural Exhibition-Condition of Crops-Phylloxera and a New Remedy-Enemies of the Chestnut Tree.

PARIS, April 22d, 1882. PARIS AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION.

At the recent agricultural show held in this city, one of the chief proofs of progress and prosperity, consisted in the marked attention devoted to the machinery department; farmers gave orders freely. French implement makers have now almost accomplished their education, thanks to foreigners so liberally supplying them with the means of study. If native machinery be not so highly finished or so cheap as its rivals, it is undoubtedly strongly made-uses well, the quality which guided the Vicar of Wakefield's wife in the selection of her gown. Nor are the French manufacturers behind in innovation. M. Debanis for example, has improved the steam plow for breaking up new lands in Algeria, where palm and other scrub are the chief difficulties against reclamation. His machine is made in forged iron and steel, very solid, and the sock descends to 14 inches in the soil, and can be arranged to penetrate to 20. M. Puzenat has introduced ameliorations in the articulated harrow, which impart great elasticity; he replaces the movable bar by an assembly of bars, all of which are how ever, independent, and preventing the teeth from following in identical wakes. The manure distributor of M. Conteau, has the drums so arranged that the quantity of fertilizer distributed, over a width of 88 inches, is regulated with mathematical accuracy, following the rapidity with which the horse travels; and whether the fertilizer be dry or pasty. M. Dauten has invented a very ingenious beet dibbling machine. The drums can be set to meet a specified distance, for opening the holes in the soil; then the seed is dropped in. and a small waver of fine earth covers it; by an endless screw arrangement a certain quantity of manure can be simultaneously deposited. The exhibition in question appears to have almost convicted the very incredulous, that the best means to ameliorate live stock in France is by crossings with English pure breeds; this is a truism in the case of pigs, and nearly so of sheep; the fact is becoming apparent, despite all chauvinism, for cattle as well.

CONDITION OF CROPS.

The state of the winter crops is satisfactory so far, but if the drought, which has reigned throughout the winter continues. the consequences will be serious for spring sowings. As water is necessary for germination, hence why farmers demand rain. In respect to the preparation of the soil, nothing remains to be desired.

PHYLLOXERA AND A NEW REMEDY.

The cultivation of beet root, at present a monopoly in the north of France, is rapidly extending to the east and centre. Societies are being established, not only to work up the roots, but to grow them. The aim of French cultivators now is, to produce a root containing one per cent more in vield of sugar; which is a superiority that the German farmers at present possess. The common enemy, the phylloxera, has encountered a new remedy, in the employment of bitumen against its ravages. So far back as 1879, that agent was spoken of especially such as was imported from Judea. Sulphuret of carbon is still, however, regarded as among the perfect cures, double the quantity of that high priced chemical being employed in 1881 as compared with the previous years. The government railway companies contribute iberally to testing all practical remedies. Nothing serious is now attached to the vines of Soudan and Cochin China: American stocks alone are in favor, the others are but curiosities.

ENEMIES OF CHESTNUT TREES.

M. Plauchon attributes the plague to which the chestnut trees are subject to a microscopic mushroom feeding on the roots, the same as that which created such havoc in the pine forests of Germany a few years ago. M. Bella draws attention to the depredations of rats on trees growing along the banks of rivers; the animals in winter when short of food, feed on the roots and so kill the trees.

Seasons Favorable to the Rapid Increase of Army Worms.

D. W. Couquillett writes to the German town Telegraph the following facts concerning the habits of the army worm, which have fallen under his observation:

"It has been frequently observed that the army worms are most abundant during wet seasons, and this fact has given rise in many minds to the belief that such seasons are most favorable to the rapid development of these insects; but I am strongly of the opinion that this belief is erroneous. Moisture is known to be very injurious to the health of many kinds of insects. This is known to be the case with the common silk worm (Sericaria mori: Linn.) and I have proved it to be so with the celery worm (Plusia simplex; Guenee.) A brood of these which I reared several years ago on perfectly dry leaves until they were This mark is very conspicious in some nearly full grown, appeared to be very cows, and is rarely absent, to some extent, costive. Supposing this to be due to a lack in any, but it differs very greatly in exof moisture, I dipped some leaves into water and fed them to the worms. Shortly The Frenchman, whose attention was first after this the latter were taken with a kind of dysentery, which so reduced them that all but one died. This one went on to the chrysalis state, but died before producing the moth.

has the same effect on the army worms that it has on those mentioned above. Of 28 that I collected, only three—or about one-ninth of the entire number-died of value, and the grant of a large sum of some unknown cause. While in confinement they were fed on perfectly dry timothy leaves. The weather for ever a month previous to the date of collecting them (July 18) had been very dry. A week or so after this there came a heavy rainstorm, and from this date up to the middle of

for many years past. Out of five army two-or nearly one half of the whole number-died of some unknown cause. They death their bodies turned black, precisely as the bodies of the celery worms mentioned above had done. I can assign no reason for this, except it be that they died of the same disease, which was produced by devouring wet food.

"A dry season nearly always precedes a ally a continously cold one, just the sort best suited to the successful hibernation of all kinds of insects. It follows that during the dry season the army worms will become greatly multiplied, and the following winter being favorable, the majority of them will hibernate in safety, and thus they will appear in considerable numbers in the forepart of the following year. It is only the mid-summer brood that manifest the migrating habit; and as the rain in a wet season seldom begins earlier than the month of August, this brood will have attained a sufficient size to migrate before the early season fairly begins. In the months of June and July but little rain falls, and it is during this period that the army worm appears in the greatest numbers. Later in the season the heavy rains occur, and these very materially lessen the number of the worms in the succeeding broods, and thus prevents them from appearing in destructive numbers the following season, which, as stated before, is usually a dry one. Moreover, the winter which follows a wet season is usually a mild, open one; and this, contrary to the popular belief, is very unfavorable to the successful hibernation of all kinds of in-

worms are so much more abundant during a wet than during a dry season; and also, that were two wet seasons to occur in succession, these insects would not be so plentiful the second season as they were the first."

How to Choose Cows.

equivalent to a satisfactory guide, and that have been set forth in some well known and popular doggerel verse, a male animal for breeding purposes as to his value and usefulness as a sire for good cows. One may consider the fine head and horns; the slender neck; the thin long tail; the broad hips; the thin thighs; the large udder, and copious milk veins, and the fine coat and mellow hide, with deep vellow tinge, and may secure all these and vet become possessed of a very ordinary cow. But it is important that some certain method of choosing a cow should be found. because it is a serious loss to a dairyman to raise an animal from its birth, and when it comes to profit-or let us rather say to loss—it should be found not to pay for its feed. The profit of the dairyman comes wholly from his good cows, and many a dairy might be reduced one-half in number of its cows and the dairyman make more profit than he may have done from the whole original number; because one poor cow will not only "eat off its own to constantly by dairymen who keep poor cows in their herds and never know it, because they have never sought to know

it. And "hereby hangs a tale." Fifty years ago a Frenchman was enherds from place to place along the roads, for at that primitive period, in fact, as the grain to its final maturity in the head of compared with the present time, there were no railroads and cattle cars to change the drover into a conveyer of stock. This man was born a gardener and for some time followed his ancestral occupation gradually, however, adding to his considerable acquisitions of technical knowledge in his first industry an acquaintance with the habits and characteristics of cows He states in his own account of himself that he was only 14 years of age when he began to discover an unfailing method of distinguishing good cows from poor ones. In the course of his further studies and experiences with cattle he increased his knowledge until it took in a very great number of cows and gave him sufficient confidence to announce his discovery to

the public. This discovery was, in fact, that every cow, or in truth, every bovine animal, carries upon it an escutcheon, emblem. or sign of its rank in goodness or badness. This escutcheon is the peculiar upward growth of the hair on the udder and hind part of the cow above the udder, spreading in some cows widely upon the thighs and buttocks and upward far above the udder in a band, wide or narrow, and which is bordered by a sort of ridge or wave of hair where the upward and the downward growths run together, and where, in places, the hair curls and twirls before the different directions intermingle. tent and shape in different individuals. directed to this mark, made a careful and exhaustive study of it for many years, and he was finally brought before a French Government commission appointed to examine thoroughly this new discovery and "I have but little doubt that wet food system founded upon it, and to report their conclusions. The upshot of this matter so far was the complete acceptance of the discovery and system as being of extreme public money as a recompense for the benfits conferred by it upon French agriculture. The person here referred to was Francis Guenon, a native of Libourne,

France. His system of classification of cows by the variations of this mark or escutcheon October, more rain fell than was ever upon them has been introduced and used commit its nocturnal depredations on the canning. Peas are an excellent crop for

known to have fallen during this period in every country where dairy cows have become valuable for their high quality worms which I collected in September, and for their large production. In this country it has become a standard for the classification of dairy cows in judging of the head, very strong, which enable it to damage is done the land." were reared in the same manner and place their value, and in the "scale of points" as the others. They died soon after they of all dairy cows the escutcheon rates very were captured, and shortly after their high. Until recently, however, the at rest it usually curls itself up in the shape the west generally obtain their seed from knowledge and study of the escutcheon over an inch in length. has not become popular here, excepting among breeders and owners of fine stock, although the mark has precisely the same significance among our ordinary cows as among those of high class and breeding, so that this is a matter for dairymen to wet one, and the intervening winter is usu- study; all the more so, in fact, because of the large infusion of pure-bred stock among our working dairies, whether of Jerseys, Ayrshires, Dutch, or grades or

This is undoubtedly a very important

crosses of these.

study for owners of dairy cows, if the facts given are really facts. Much doubt has been expressed in regard to the system, chiefly by persons who cannot perceive why the character of the hair and its manner and direction of growth should have any possible connection with, or influence upon, the capacity of the cow for producing milk. But there are stranger things than this in nature, and when one learns or knows something about the anatomy of the cow, and the circulation of the blood through the milk organs, he can very readily believe and understand that there is a very close connection between this peculiar manner of growth of the hair and the lactiferous influence of the blood circulating copiously in the tissues from which this hair is an outgrowth. When one perceives any departure from a regular order in nature, he may at once be sure there is some cause for it, and that the cause is a deviation of the regular processes of nature from their usual course. We see in certain cows that the growth of hair is reversed and that it is changed in quality and character. It grows upward instead of downward, is of a fine, soft, and silky character, and, impelled by some unusual force, grows in places with a luxuriance that causes it to take on symmetrical forms and curves and circles. We may easily realize that any undue current or eddy, so to speak, in the growth of the The N. Y. Times says: The points of a hair of any animal is the result of some good cow, commonly supposed to be effect of the circulation of the blood, some excessive development of vital force. If this is so we may be sure then that there is there an increased vital force which is are apt to mislead, and cannot be applied in fact an excess of blood circulating in to a calf which one thinks of rearing. Nor the arteries and the veins. These arteries can they be applied as a guide in selecting and veins, then, which ramify through this part of the cow's anatomy are known to be precisely those which supply the milk producing organs, for the milk is a product of the arterial blood and nothing else. The greater vigor of circulation. and the more blood which courses through these organs, then, supply more material for producing milk, and this view, or we may say these facts, are fully borne out by these established coincidences of peculiar forms of the escutcheon and corresponding well-known and well-proved large and long-continued milk production of the cows bearing the best of these forms. It is a most interesting inquiry.

Soaking Seed Against Smut.

Most good farmers have reported their experience in favor of soaking seed-corn in weak brine before planting, as a preventative of smut though not always with the sanction of what are known as advanced head," but will eat off that of another and agriculturists. They have not been able a better one, too, before it has equalized to understand how anything that can be the profit and loss of the keep of the two. done to a seed will have any effect on And an enormous and incredible loss of what is to happen to the grain that is promoney and profit is ignorantly submitted duced months afterwards. However, those farmers who have tried it have adhered to the practice, and we suppose there is nothing more certain than that these brine steeps do prevent the smut. Latterly, however, Professor Brewer, of Yale college, gaged in the business of a drover, buying not only admits that it is good practice, but and selling cows and cattle and driving his shows us the process by which the smut progresses from its first establishment on ear. It appears that the seeds or spores of

the fungus adhere by a sticky coat to the grain. As soon as the grain sprouts, the fungus spore sprouts also, and sends its filaments into the plant, growing asthe plant grows, and continuing to grow until the grain is about to reproduce itself, which it does in the form of smut as we see it: the smut being a nest of spores ready for reproduction. The process is made very clear We see how brine is useful. It destroys the fungus spores, but not the grain. As cornplanting is now upon us it is the easies thing for farmers to give this a trial. At times the damage done by smut is very

Habits of the May Beetle.

serious. - Germantown Telegraph,

The eggs of the beetle hatch in about two weeks after they are deposited, and immediately the small whitish grubs begin to feed on the roots of grasses, corn, wheat, potatoes and other plants, and continue their depredations until the approach of winter, when they penetrate the earth to the depth of eight or ten inches, and spend the winter in a dormant state. At the approach of spring the one-year-old grub bursts and sheds its old skin and comes up near the surface, when he again begins his work of devouring the roots of grass, corn, etc., and continues until the approach of winter again; and again descends below the frost line and lies dormant until spring, when it again sheds its old coat and ascends to its work.

If they are very numerous they will completely undermine bluegrass and timothy, shearing off the roots to within one-fourth of an inch of the surface, so that the tops will die, and can be scraped up with the foot, leaving the ground entirely bare.

as to make it necessary to plow it up. At the close of the third season they des. there, by its motions from side to side, the grub forms an oval cavity which it lines with some glutinous substance thrown from its mouth. In this little cell the have the reputation of being the finest flalarvæ undergoes a change from the grub vored that can be obtained. They should to the beetle state, and by spring is ready be picked over every four or five days or to come out a full-grown beetle, ready to they will turn gray and are then unfit for

leaves of trees, shrubs, etc., and hiding improving light soils, if left upon the itself in the ground during during the day. head, is provided with six legs near before going to seed, as thereby much work its way through the toughest clay soil in search of food. When the grub is of a crescent. When full grown it is a little

Lard Cheese.

A correspondent of the Ohio Farmer 'gives away" the whole process of manufacturing lard cheese as follows:

"In these modern days cream is not essential to making butter or full-stock cheese. In New York not a little attention is given to the manufacturing of lard cheese, under the Freeman patent. The cream is all taken out of the milk and lard of lard become coated with casein, relarger quantity of milk, these globules of lard are held in suspension, being so loaded with casein that they rise very slowly or not at all. They are caught by the coagulation or action of the rennet, the casein retains its moisture long enough to cure, and so a cheese results which finds a market. The process is to set the milk in setting vats and hold it until the butter average will closely approximate four pounds to the 100 of milk. When the milk will thus stand skimming on both sides the cream is removed and the denuded milk run into the manufactory vats.

"The 'cream' that restores this milk back to its original quality is made by mixing two parts milk and one of lard. This is done by means of an upright cylinder about six inches in diameter, and 20 in height, and made to revolve at the rate of 2,000 times per minute. The inside surface of this cylinder is thickly set with minute points, which by the rapid motion, cut through the lard and divide, and subdivide, until it has lost its adhesiveness, and becomes so separated that the milk has formed an artificial covering which prevents them from reuniting The milk and lard are each heated to 130 degs. before being turned into the machine, and when it is expelled by the centrifugal motion, it reappears in the form of a thin cream, so natural that it is well calculated to 'deceive the very elect.'

"Meanwhile the milk in the vats has been warmed up to 90 degs., and this cream is then added at the rate of 14 pounds of lard to each 100 pounds of milk. and after thoroughly stirring to incorporate the cream, extract of rennet is put in at the rate of about four ounces to the 1,000 pounds of milk. The process after this is not essentially different from any cheese making. The cooking of the curd usually takes about one and a half hours, and the curds are salted at the 21 pound

"One or two of the peculiar things is always come from the most thoroughly cream, the 'bluer' the milk the more perfect the combination: hence a premium. such as would make a cream purloining farmer 'catch for his breath,' is offered to the operative who will get the most cream

"Then this lard has the wonderful power of increasing its own weight, after being incorporated with the milk. In fact it doubles its weight, so, for every eight but as this lard is sold as cheese, the one pound of eight-cent lard has reached the market as two pounds of thirteen-cent margin of 17 cents profit.

"The selling value of this cheese over skim cheese is marked. With the old skim cheese it usually became so dry before it was cured, and so hard, that they could have been easily 'shot over a barn, and there are traditions that in the 'early days' they were often used as mill-stones. Now a lurking suspicion exists that the farmer often buys back this cheese in his phosphates, at two cents per pound.

"The reports of those who handle this lard cheese upon the market, and those who do not, are somewhat conflicting Yet this cheese seem to have come to stay. When from 100 pounds of new milk four pounds of butter can be taken, and then by outting back the buttermilk, 121 per cent., and adding 11 pounds of lard, nine pounds of full stock cheese can be produced, there will be no lack of adventurous cheese makers willing to become millionaires by making lard cheese.

Peas.

A market gardener who furnished the American Cultivator with an article on this vegetable, says:

"Peas are the first field crop in the spring, and may be planted as soon as the ground admits of being worked. Dexter for early, White marrowfat and Blackeye marrow for late are the sorts mostly grown. Succession crops may be sown until late in April, but as a rule early-sown peas do best. The small early pea delights in rich. loamy soil; they should be sown in drills, three and a half feet apart. Ten cart loads of manure to the bushel is the usual allowance: this may be applied on top the peas in the drill and covered with the plow. The marrowfat, which is larger and several weeks later, does not require so rich a soil nor so large a quantity of manure. Good crops may sometimes be grown with the use of fertilizers alone. They are sown in rows four and a half eet apart, at the rate of one bushel of seed to the acre. Their cultivation consists first, in a cross harrowing as soon as This will be the case in spots all over a they begin to appear; this levels the ground bluegrass or timothy field, while the growth for after-working and destroys the numerof the remaining grass will be so retarded ous young weeds which appear at that season. After-cultivation consists in two or three workings with cultivator and shevel cend to the depth of about two feet, and plow, laying by as soon as they begin to blossom freely. The canning of peas has become an extensive and important business. The peas grown near Baltimore

ground during summer, but should have The grub has a yellowish or pale red | the weeds which spring up pulled or cut

THE linseed-oil works in Pittsburg and the west, large quantities being raised in Iowa and Kansas, especially. Flax is regarded as a good first crop for new land, but it rapidly exhausts the soil, and hence the region of largest supply gradually moves westward. The eastern producers gather their seed mostly from Calcutta. The East Indian seed is larger than the domestic and richer in oil. The latter yields about 24 gallons of oil to the bushel of seed; the former more. There is no waste product in the manufacture of linseed-oil, as after the seed is ground and substituted. By churping, the globules the oil pressed out of it the residum-flaxseed-is worth about \$26 per ton in Pitts. sembling cream. When mixed with a burg and \$30 in New York. Large quantities are exported.

> It is said that in England the depression in English wool is to a point about as low as ever known there, or in some cases, ower than at any time during the year 1879. The change in ladies' fashions has made this so. The rise of one or two cents per pound at the Colonial sales for the choicest wool was largely owing to the fact of a probable loss of one large cargo of choicest wool; the ship being given up for lost. The present demand, both in Europe and this country, is for choice fine wool or cross-bred, and manufacturers look for this state of affairs to continue so long as people generally are prosperous.

> > Agricultural Items.

THE Dakota wheat kings estimate the cost of wheat at \$13 per acre. An average crop of 20 bushels to the acre at 90 cents a bushel would return a profit of \$5. No wonder a armer needs hundreds of acres under crop to ret a living

An Ohio sheep breeder says in the Country Gentleman: "For many years past I have made it a point to have clover hay for my breeding ewes during the latter part of the winter, and for spring feeding. When properly handled, it is almost as nice when it comes out of the mow as when cut, and ewes fed all they can eat of it will not require much other milk-producing food, and there is nothing that they will eat with a better rel ish. This season my clover hay is coming out of the mow rather browner than common. and there is not as much color in the blossom as I have had other years, but still the sheep are doing well on it, and the ewes have an abundance of milk for their lambs."

that a Mr. Carrington, who had been feeding cottonseed meal to his dairy cows, found on changing to linseed or oil meal that there was a decided falling off in the quantity of milk given by them. After a few weeks' trial of this, he returned to cottonseed meal, and that lard and original butter globules never | there followed in two days a marked increase unite satisfactorily, and the best results of milk. A. B. Allen says: "Cottonseed meal I find makes richer milk than oil meal skimmed milk. Even in making the I should think that feeding two to three pints per day would make a difference in favor of the former of at least half a pound of but ter per week.

THE ENGLISH Agricultural Gazette state

WITH every improvement in "blood" s corresponding improvement in feeding and nanaging live stock must be made or nature will surely thwart the breeder's plans by aserting her supremacy and adapting the animal to the conditions in which it is placed. In the cross of a superior breed upon the cents' worth of lard that is put into a average stock of the farm, the best results cheese, 16 cents is realized upon it as lard; can only be obtained by a been accepted by the cheese of the control of the cont can only be obtained by a better system of customed to. An increase in size and the ability to fatten rapidly would become a source of weakness rather than an advantage cheese, leaving the maker a quiet little in animals that are unable to obtain a sufficient supply of food to give a full and active development of the system.

A CORRESPONDENT of Colman's Rural World says that the following method of raising po tatoes is much practiced in his vicinity with excellent results, giving the best results in the hot, dry season, when under ordinary culture the crop is a failure. "Prepare the soil in the spring as soon as possible. Plow deep with a breaking plow, then harrow the ground good and cross harrow. Then lay the ground off in rows, three feet apart. Now you are ready for planting. Have your po. tatoes cut so as to have from two to four eyes in each piece. Then drop the potatoes, one in a place, about a foot apart, cover with about one inch of soil, be sure and not cover too deep. Now take straw (or hay will do) and cover with about two feet of the straw, or enough so that when it settles it will be about one foot or ten inches deep. Should we have a dry season, the straw will naturally hold moisture, and the potatoes grow, while those planted the common way would burn up The straw will smother the weeds and the potatoes will come up in perfection."

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Salt in Agriculture.

STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, LANSING, Mich., Dec. 3, 1879. E. S. Fitch, Bay City, Mich.
DEAR SIE:—The specimen of Refuse Salt you forwarded me from Bay City has been analyzed and gives the following result:

Chloride of Sodium...... 87.74 per cent, Chloride of Potassium..... 2,49 2.49 1.68 .40 .35 .87 6.38 Chloride of Potassium....
Sulphate of Lime.....
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Fine Salt of the salt works consists essentially of Chloride of Sodium, containing but a very small amount of salts of lime and magnesium, and only traces of Chloride of Potassium and Oxide of Iron. For manural purposes the Refuse Salt is more valuable, as it contains nearly two and a half per cent, of Potash Salt, which is one of the essential elements in the ash of all land plants. The sensible amount of Lime and Magnesia Salts also make it more valuable as manure than pure salt would be. The coloring properties of Oxide of Iron are so strong that the refuse salt is much colored thereby although less than one part in a hundred is present. For manural purposes, therefore, your Refuse Salt is more valuable than pure common salt, because it contains enough chloride of sodium, and in addition compounds of potash, lime and magnesis, which are all valuable in plant growth. Respectfully, unds of potash, lime and magnesia, which valuable in plant growth. Respectfully, R. C. KEDZIE, Prof. Chemistry, Agricultural College

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Korticultural.

Blossoms and Fruit. Prof. J. L. Budd, of the Iowa Agricultural College, well known to all horticulhrists, writes to the Iowa Homestead as

"At the recent meeting of the Western owa Society at Atlantic, F. W. Bruning, Union County, stated that the Rogers hyrid grapes were in our climate defective nd)wers, and that he could secure profitble crops only by intermingling them with Concords, which are abundantly suralled with pollen. In confirmation of this dea the writer stated that the fine bunches Rogers 13 and 15 exhibited at the last tate Fair were grown on vines planted vacancies in a Concord vineyard, while lated plants of the same numbers failed give a perfect cluster. Other members lso gave instances confirming the view that the Rogers hybrids, and other hybrids, re defective in stamens and pollen.

During the next spring this idea should e confirmed or condemned. If it should Tove that these varieties have perfect owers it may yet be true they are not perectly fertilized by their own pollen, as is e case beyond all doubt with many other rieties of cultivated plants.

At all of our annual gatherings we get ntradictory reports as to the bearing of e Turner, and other red and hybrid varicties of the Raspherry. We have had much recent evidence that this varied experience arises from the accidental position of the patch. If where it can be fertilized varieties abundantly supplied with polen it bears plenty of perfect fruit; if in solated position the berries are few and mperfect. It has so happened that my patches of the Turner have formed a part owever, I planted on the College Farm a natch of Turner with no near associate except the Henrietta. We have not had a erfect herry from either. From my own perience, and that of many others, could e given pages of proofs that all varieties f the raspberry produce the most and the est fruit when cross-fertilized. A markdinstance has been the behavior of hybrids like Ganargua and Ellisdale. When fine crops of fine fruit. When alone they have failed so nearly as not to be worth growing. If these observations are correct we should not only recommend varieties, but the relative position of varieties, as we now do with some of the strawberries.

"But even with the strawberries are we sure that it is ever best to depend on self fertilization? Careful members of the State Society like Mr. Patten recommend planting intermingled varieties in the same row to secure the best results. Recently many close observers have noted that the Charles Downing produces larger and better fruit when fertilized by adjoining rows of Downer's Prolific. It has albeen reported that the Crescent, Colfax. and Green Prolific, were modified in size and quality of fruit by the variety used in fertilizing. Either of these sorts fertilized by wild varieties is relatively small and sour. Years ago when the Hovey seedling was grown by thousands similar observations were made in the eastern and western States. Many of the new varieties said to be perfect in flower in the eastern States. ollen in our dry climate. If our nurserymen and large growers would carefully study these points we would soon be able to lay down positive rules for the guidance of the inexperienced.

"The blossoms of the apple are supposed iways to be perfect varieties, but in truth they vary exceedingly in this respect. We have many varieties which in our climate would rarely if ever bear fruit if in strictly solated positions. On the other hand we have at least one variety (the Oldenburg) which like the Downer's Prolific strawberry, and the Concord grape, has always ough pollen for its own use and that of

'The observation has been made at our orticultural meetings that it would pay to ant the Duchess in all parts of the chard on account of its abundant supply pollen. Close observers will find that he supply of pollen in our common varieles varies with different years. Darwin ever made a more truthful remark than the following: 'There is hardly anything nore wonderful in nature than the sensiliveness of the sexual elements to external influences, and the delicacy of their

"It is often asked why do our apple trees blossom and not produce fruit? The answer usually is the big rain, or wind, or frost, when they were expanded destroyed the embryo of the fruit. That this is not wholly true is proven by the fact that the Oldenburg holds its fruit under these cir. cumstances, and if the preceeding June a limb or tree of nearly any variety was girdled or strangulated with wire, that limb r tree would be full of fruit despite the rain, the wind, or the frost. Here again Darwin can help us to solve the problem Presented. This king of investigators in this direction states as a postulate: 'whatever affects an organsim in any way likewise tends to act on its sexual elements. The Oldenburg, with its great, thick perfect foliage never fails to store the cell structure of trees with the needed nutrition r perfect development of stamens and for olding and starting the fruit. In like anner the girdling or wiring of less perfect leaved varieties compels the storage of he needed nutriment in the upper part of he tree, hence the perfect stamens and the eeded nutriment to set the fruit.

"Admitting the idea that the blossoms of apple trees of most varieties are often perfect on account of the trees failing to store the needed nutrition the proceding Autumn, the question comes in: How can we aid nature, or rather how can we copy ature, and render our trees more regularly fuitful. The story is too long for this sper. Varieties like Duchess need no aid; girdling usually will bring the fruit but drikes at the life of the tree. Sowing buck theat on the ground, or mulching the whole surface of the orchard as practiced by Dr Ward, and many others, permits the ditrogen feeding roots to come near the expended.

surface, and maintains the health of foliage by lowering the temperature of the lower beds of air, permitting the needed storage of nutrition for perfect blossoms and setting of the fruit."

The Lilies. All flowers in some Oriental language are classed under the term lilium, a name of ancient and uncertain origin. Several of the kinds of flowers to which the name is commonly applied are not, as science views them, botanically lilies—as the day lily (hemeaocallis) and the water hly (nymhaa). Yet of monocotyledonous plants the liliacea constitute a larger family, native in collections of our florists contain various species both native and foreign. Five of the former are found east of the Mississippi, while one which has been much ad-L. Washingtonianum of the Sierras. It is of an exquisite odor, and after blossoming pure white. The varieties of the Japan lily are esteemed by floriculturists as the finest of all hardy lilies. These were introduced into the country within the memory of flower growers yet living, who commenced the cultivation of plants in that they could be grown in the open ground by the acre, being perfectly hardy plowings while the plants are young and his vicinity potatoes are preserved for the and requiring no attention after being planted. One of the favorite varieties, which is not the most hardy, however, is the L. longiflorum, a free bloomer, with one to three funnel-shaped pure white flowers of charming perfume. Another lily from Japan which is held in great favor is the L. auratum, or golden banded lily. The first bulb of this variety planted here cost \$90, while in its native country the species grows wild in great abundance. fageneral plantation. Two years ago, Like all the genius lilium, its flower con. sists of six petal-like divisions or sepals, which are distinct or partially united below and spreading or recurved above, forming a funnei shaped or bell shaped perianth each of the divisions having a honey bearing furrow at the base. The blossoms of

this species, which have a peculiarly rich fragrance, are white, and in one gorgeous marked with a yellow stripe running lanted with Philadelphia they have borne through the centre. There are two other varieties, one having a crimson band instead of a yellow one, and another without a colored band. Other favorites are of the lilium lancifolium group, as the album, which is pure white; the roseum, a white lily spotted with rose; the rubrum, with crimson spots on rose sepals: the punctatum, a white flower spotted with lilac, and the free blooming monstrosum. The tiger lily, from China, is among the prized varieties, while above all of these more recent ly cultivated sorts is the old L. candidum, transplanted from the Levant several centuries since. This is the floved lily, ineffably typifying all purity and grace and sweetness. Its semblance is that created on canvas, it has place in Biblical and other history, and this is the kind meant always by poets, as when one says:

"Take a lily in thy hand, Gates of brass can not withstand One touch of that magic wand." In reference to the uses of white lilies, old herbalists discovered curious things, as they are under the dominion of the moon, and, by antipathy to Mars, expel lo not prove sufficiently supplied with poison. An English physician taught that "they are excellent good in pestilential fevers, the roots being bruised and soil but also with the descending moisture, boiled in wine, and the decoction drankfor it expels the venom to the exterior parts of the body. The juice of it being tempered with barley meal, baked and so eaten for ordinary bread, is an excellent tion of the material applied to furnish the cure for the dropsy. The root, roasted and plant food. The moment the earth bemixed with a little hog's grease, makes a gallant poultice to ripen plague sores. The ointment is excellent good, and will cure burnings and scaldings without a scar, and trimly deck a blank place with

> Among treasures of lilies the beautiful calla is not the least, growing finely almost anywhere within doors and blossoming graciously the year round. Recently it has been most frequently seen standing about the stores of florists with covered head, to shine unsullied at the appointed hour, with its spreading white spathe without a blemish, and the antheriferous flowers covering its long spadix fresh with vellow bloom within. Thus the L. Æthio vium charms steadily with this stately flowering above the heart-shaped green leaves. The white water lily, Nymphaed alba, dedicated by the Greeks to the water nymphs, is to be seen in several exotic varieties, with sometimes the yellow water lily, Nuphar lutea, for its companion, both with large oval shining green leaves and flowers poised on the water. The lily of the valley. Convallaria majalis, which is not of the genus lilium, is a universal favorite, its price in proportion to its size being usually higher than that of any other flower, yet it may be had freely enough high up among the Alleghanies, and wherever planted it grows profusely and much to the disadvantage of other plants as usurping their place. It is familiar to every one in its manner of sending up from its small creeping roots, like those of grass, a one-sided raceme with a succession of white flowers like little bells with turned edges, and having a strong, sweet fragrance. "It is under the dominion of Mercury," says one of the quaintest of writers, "and therefore it strengthens the brain, recruits a weak memory and makes it strong again. The distilled water dropped into the eyes helps inflammation there, as also that infirmity which they call a pin and web. The spirit of the flowers distilled in wine restoreth lost speech, helps the palsy, and is exceeding good in the apoplexy, comforteth the heart and vital spirits. Gerrard saith,

THE celebrated Black Hamburg grape vine at Hampton Court, England, which has borne fruit for over a hundred years, and which 20 years ago produced 1,800 bunches, is now dying, its fruit-bearing powers being nearly

that the flowers being close stopped up in

a glass, put into an ant-hill, and taken

away in a month after, ye shall find a

applied, helps the gout. - New York Mail

liquor in the glass, which, being outwardly

Watermelons from a Market Gardener's Standpoint.

The American Cultivator, in an article on "Market Gardening in Maryland,"

"Cantaloupes and watermelons fill an upon sod land or any good, warm, loamy soil. For early crop, a light, sandy loam is best. A large shovelful of well retted stable manure to the hill is the usual allowance. These should be at least five feet apart; they are best made with the hoe, but for large plantations, where labor is scarce, they may be made with the plow, different and widely separated lands. The and the planting be done with the hoe. They should be in no case be covered more than one and a half inches deep. If the ground is dry at the time of planting, the earth directly over the seed should be packmired and brought into cultivation is the ed solid with the back of the hoe. The striped bug is their greatest enemy. Plaster or lime, to which a small quantity of adds a tinge of lilac to its original color of coal oil or carbolic acid is added, will keep these in check if applied in time. Cutworms are also very destructive to the young plants. Hand-picking and frequent replantings are the best remedies. Plowing the land late in the fall also des paid for the bulbs \$30 or \$40 each, and troys many of them. As soon as danger from cut-worms and striped bugs is past, greenhouses. It was afterward learned they may be thinned to two plants in the hill. Their cultivation consists in two two shallow workings after they begin to run. The last working should be very shallow and given about the time the vines begin to meet across the rows. The hoe ought to follow after each plowing. For shipment to distant markets, they should

be cut before ripening. An experienced person can usually guess within a very short time of this. For near market they should be allowed to ripen upon the vines before gathering, which should be done every day through the season. Many excellent varieties are grown, peculiar to each locality, but the most popular are known as the Lewis and Nutmeg. For watermelons, pretty near the same soil, conditions and cultivation required for out largely of that variety this spring." cantaloupes will answer. The hills should be twice the distance apart, however, and the quantity of manure doubled. This variety each sepal, spotted with purple, is crop, being a heavy one to handle, is best grown by those living near navigable water

> Effect of Cultivation on Plant Growth. The Massachusetts Ploughman points out the advantage of thorough cultivation, and its benefits to vegetation, saying:

By keeping the soil loose and well pul-

courses. The striped Gypsy and the Rat-

tlesnake melons are the sorts mostly grown

for the Baltimore market."

verized we not only give the roots of the plants a better chance to push their way through the earth, but we give the descending rain a chance to settle down in all parts of the soil and to reach every particle of the manure applied; it also gives the air a chance to mingle with the soil and the heat to penetrate and warm the earth: these things are important, for plants cannot grow without large quantities of oxygen, and plenty of heat as well as moisture. The thorough preparation of the soil, before planting, and the frequent stirring after, does more than secure these, for thorough preparation means not only pulverizing of the soil but it also means thoroughly incorporating the fertilizers with the pulverized earth, thus not only bringing it in contact with all portions of the and every time the earth is cultivated the particles of both earth and the moisture are changed and a new chemical action takes, place thus hastening the decomposicomes hard, rapid decomposition ceases, the rising moisture stops and the oxygen of the air is shut out, and the descending rain cannot readily find its way down, so it stands in ponds until it breaks through the hard crust of the soil, in some hollow, and descends in large streams; and as it cannot find its way back through the hard crust of the earth it settles down into the underground streams, and finally reaches the ocean by way of rivers, without hav-ing in the least aided plant growth; when this takes place the plants must suffer.
The moment the earth around growing plants becomes crusted over that moment it ceases to be in good condition for plant growth, for reasons already stated.

Trees Girdled by Rabbits.

An "Amateur" in a communication to

Purdy's Fruit Recorder says: I had a number of young apple trees girdled by rabbits during the winter of 1880 -1881-the winter of many heavy snow storms. Last spring I tried a remedy that I had heard of, and saved many of my trees. It was simply to spread fresh cow manure thickly over cloth and wrap it tightly around the bare place and secure it there with strong twine wrapped round and round the bandage.

A New Jersey nurseryman overcomes the difficulty in another way, which, though as sure, is a little more trouble. He cuts three or four curved scions from the affected tree and sharpens them at both ends. Incisions are made above and below the girdled space, and the scions are inserted in almost the same manner as if grafting was being used to exclude the air. These scions then become feeders, permitting the sap to flow from the root to the tree, thus in effect bridging over or circumventing the rabbits' little game.

A STRIP of land bordering on the Mediterranean, about one hundred miles long, and five or six miles wide, is the raisin-producing territory of Spain. The Muscatel grapes are carefully cut in August, laid on a sort of bed made of fine pebbles, and dried, being turned often, until they are sufficiently cured. Then they are taken to the wine presses, where, after being laid in trays, they are subjected to heavy pressure, when they are ready for market.

One of the hardest trees in existence is the desert iron-wood tree, which grows along the South Pacific railway. Its specific gravity is nearly the same as that of lignum vitæ, and it has a black heart, so hard, when well seasoned, that it will turn the edge of an ax, and can hardly be cut with a well tempered saw.

ABOUT 6,000,000 pounds of evaporated recognized as it has not been heretofore, apples are at present exported to Europe and it is now a department by itself. I annually. The fruit is sliced into pieces am told that a practical bee man will be one-sixteenth of an inch in thickness, and chosen for its superintendent, and that then they are exposed to the fumes of sul- competent judges will be employed. This phur instead of drying in the sun. After latter fact will give encouragement to important place in the trucker's list of drying it is nearly as white as when first those who may wish to exhibit or comfruits and vegetables. The former do best cut. The evaporated apples now sell for pete for prizes. The premiums are now 15c per lb in European markets.

Hortleultural Notes.

THERE is a maple tree at Corinth, Vt. whose sap is so sweet that five quarts of it will make a pound of dry stirred sugar. As it ordinarly takes about 16 quarts of sap for a pound of sugar, the owner claims a medal for

C. BECK, in the Massachusetts Ploughman, tells of an asparagus bed which he says controverts the theory that the beds will run out unless renewed every 25 or 30 years. The bed in question is at Quincy, Mass., is over 80 regards quality and productiveness. Dr. Hoskins, of the Memphremagog nur-

sery at Newport, Vermont, is introducing a

new variety of apple called the Mountain Beet, a Canadian apple of the Fameuse type a handsome and fine flavored September fruit with blood-red flesh, valuable for its intrin sic merits, as well as a curiosity. A CORRESPONDENT of the N. Y. Tribune who hails from Pennsylvania, writes that in

table without the necessity of sprouting

The eyes are destroyed by simply pouring

scalding water over the tubers, which are

then immediately dried and put away, when "they will keep indefinitely." W. S. BECKMAN, in the N. Y. Tribune, expresses himself on the strawberry question "The Crescent Seedling is most worthily called 'the lazy man's strawberry.' It is a cumberer of the ground. I fruited it last season for the first time, and shall plow up the bed this spring. The berries, though of a bright, attractive color, are soft and insipid. | PILES! PILES! I have tested a number of varieties, but so

far much prefer the Wilson, and expect to set

THE cultivation of dandelions has become quite an industry in Boston, the inhabitants of the "Hub" evincing a taste for "greens" nearly equal to their well known penchant for beans. The plants are grown from seed, and the first crop, which is usually cut in March, often sells at \$1.50 per bushel, but the later product often realizes but 15 or 20 cents per oushel. They are very productive; when well grown, dandelions will yield a good many bushels to the square rod-10 to 20 is not unusual. They are forced by placing glass over the bed in February, using mats and shutters at night. They require about eight weeks to grow under glass.

JOSEPH ROBINSON, in the New England Farmer, says: "A false impression that stalks abroad is, that peas with bug holes in them are worthless. To a great extent this idea is without foundation, for the writer has experimented both with earth and damp cloth and water, time and time again, and from a handful of peas, it is few if any that will be missed. If the bug eats out the germ, the peas have lost all germinating powers. A good story is told by a Philadelphia seed merchant, who said his trade got so used to peas with holes in them that, one season, having a good stock of English peas with no holes or bugs, they would not purchase them. They wanted the peas with holes in them, for they grew so well the year before!

Spiarian.

The State Bee-Keepers' Society.

The following report of the Michigan Bee-Keepers' meeting held last winter in Battle Creek, was given by Mr. A. B. Weed before the Eastern Michigan Assosociation, at its late meeting in this city:

The State bee-keepers' convention held ast winter was attended by about 200 apiarists, and a great deal of interest was aken in the meeting. It was so well conducted by the president, Prof. Cook, that no time was wasted in unnecessary pauses nor in digressions. Much of its success was due to his management. Some of the most prominent men in the business were there, and many valuable ideas were advanced; I believe that a large majority of those present contributed to the subject matter, and spoke at least once.

The subject of artificial pasturage received much attention, and the general interest manifested in it showed that its importance is being largely recognized. Alsike clover was the most valued of any; this was partly because it is valuable for cattle as well as bees. The best method of its cultivation, so as to have it bloom at the desired time, was also dwelt upon.

One of the most interesting subjects was that of the newly imported races of bees. Mr. Jones, who imported them, and several other who are now testing them, gave their experience with them. The general opinion was that the Syrians are superior to any other race, though some had found them so irritable that they were ready to give them up.

The honey market received a great deal of attention, and the outlook was believed to be good. It was universally insisted upon that honey be put upon the market only in attractive shape. It was also advocated that some efficient yet simple means of testing for adulteration be published, and the public familiarized with it as far as possible. A few cases of adulteration would do much to cast suspicion or the trade in general, and this form of swindling should be very carefully guarded against. Dr. Kellogg, of Battle Creek, gave a very interesting lecture on "Honey and its Uses," in which he employed experiments to detect glucose when mixed with honey; for this purpose he used a solution of barium.

One feature was developed which I believe is not generally thought of; it is the taking advantage of the gathering for mutual protection against dishonest dealers. Two such men were reported, and such exposure must certainly curtail their

future operations. A committee was appointed to see that the interests of bee-keepers be supported at the exhibition held by the State Agricultural Society. Through the efforts of that committee, the apparian interest is now quite liberal.

There was a large assortment of the various implements used in the apiary, and this exhibition seemed to be one of the most valuable features of the convention, both to the bee-keepers at large and to the advertisers.

The place for holding the next meeting was warmly discussed, and Kalamazoo was finally selected. Any locality where the convention is held, can of course furnish a strong local representation, and unless the choosing of the next place is done in a spirit of fairness, a majority vote is years old, and still as good as ever, both as apt to hold future meetings in its own neighborhood. In this case the location changed but 23 miles. The same influence is at work in the national conventions. If this thing is persisted in, it will, besides destroying the general features of the conventions, defeat in a large measure their intended object, and they will degenerate into local institutions.

THE American Bee Journal says it is not true that grease is used in the manufacture of foundation. It is possible that some inexperienced persons may have tried greasing the rolls, to release the sheets from them, but even such would soon be obliged to abandon the practice as their bees would utterly refuse to work it out, and customers would be apt to return is to the manufacturer because of its worthlessness. The freshness, purest and brightest wax in the foundation, makes it most acceptable to good enough for him. But for those who the bees and, consequently, most profitare willing to labor for something better, it is able to the bee-keeper. Even soap-suds, with which to wash the rolls, is very ob-

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nothing else.

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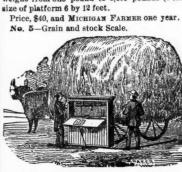
weight from 1/4 oz to 240 pounds. Size of platform 1016 by 1316 inches. Price \$7 00 and Michigan Farmer one year.



reighs from 1/2 pound to 900 pounds. Size of plat form 17 by 26 inches. Price \$20 00, and Michigan Farmer one year With wheels \$2 00 extra; or \$:2.



weighs from one pound to 6,000 pounds (3 tons); ze of platform 6 by 12 feet.



veighs from two pounds to 10,000 pounds 5 tons size of platform 8 by 14 feet.

Price \$58 and Michigan Farmer one year. In ordering, give the number of scale you select. When ordering singly No 1 will be sent by express the rest by freight. Nos 4 and 5 will include the eam, box, and full directions for setting up; either of these scales can be used for hay, grain, coal, stock and merchandise, the only difference is in the

All will be boxed and delivered at the depot in Chicago without extra charge. Every scale will be perfect and will be so guaranteed by us and the anufacturers, and the prices above are only onehalf or one-third the usual prices for the same articles. To get the scales at above prices of course the order must be sent to us, and the sender must

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Fruit and Vegetable Evaporators are manufactured by the Patentees, John Williams & Son, Kalamzoo, Michigan, also by S. E. & J. M. Sprout, Muncy, Pennsylvania. These evaporators are well known and acknowledged to be the best and most practical evaporators in use. We guarantee the capacity of our Evaporators. We never fail to do more than we guarantee. We can do more work on less screen surface in a given time, than any other drier or evaporator in use. We have an evaporator in our works at Kalamszoo, Mich., es pecially for experimenting, and while we know that our evaporators are far ahead of any other make, we are constantly making improvements. Our evaporators have been thoroughly tested in practical business—they sell upon their merits. We advise those who contemplate investing in the evaporating business, not to buy an evaporator that has not been tested in practical business; you cannot afford to experiment for the benefit of others. We invite investigation. Visit our works. Do not buy until you see what we have. Send for illustrated circulars. For the East and South, address S. E. & J. M. SPROUT. Muncy, Lycoming Co., Penn. For the West, South and Southwest, address JOHN WILLIAMS & SON, Kalamazoo, Mich., Patentees and Manufacturers.

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Grand Rapids and Muskegon. Fast Express †11:40P.M.
Day Ex. *9:35 A.M. *6:0 P M
Pacific Ex. .59:50 P.M. *8:00 A.M
Express. *4:05 P.M. *11:50 A.

DETROIT AND BAY CITY DIVISION.

O. W. RUGGLES,
General Passenger Agent,
Ticket offices 154 Jefferson Ave. and depot
foot of Third St. Trains run by Chicago time. LAKESHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Depot Foot of Brush Street.

Trains run by Detroit time. On and after Sunday Dec. 16, trains will arrive and depart as follows: as follows:

Leave
Buffalo & Cincinnati Ex. 7:40 a.m. 1:30 p.m.

Adrian, Cleveland and
Buffalo Express. 3:00 p.m.

Fayette, Chicago and
Cincinnati Express. 6:40 " 10:50 a.m. The 10:50 A. M. and the 7:10 P. M. trains arrive and 6:40 F. M. and the 9:30 trains depart from Brush Street depot; the other trains will ar rive and depart from the Third Street Depot.

DETROIT, GRAND HAVEN AND MIL-

October 16, 1881. Trains leave and arrive at Brush street depot

Trains leave—
Express, at 7:30 A. M. for Saginaw and Bay City Mail, at 11:00 A. M., for Grand Bapids, Grand Haven, and Milwaukee
Grand Rapids Express, 6:00 P. M.
Night Express at 10:45 P. M. for Grand Rapids, and Grand Haven. Sleeping Car attached.
Prains Arrive—

and Grand Haven. Stouping Frains Arrive— Through Mail, 5:20 p. m. Detroit Express, 12:15 p. m Night Express, 10:30 p. m. Holly Express, 8:00 a. m.

T. TANDY, Gen'l Pass. Agt., Detroit.

CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

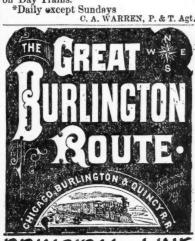
Depot foot of Third street, Detroit time.

FLINT & PERE MARQUETTE RAIL-

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Bay City & Ludington Exp *4:15 p m
Bay City & Saginaw Exp . *10:30 p m
Bay City & Ludington Exp ! #3:30 a m
*11:55 p m

Sleeping Car on Night and Parlor Caron Day Trains.



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Chicago, III.

CTATE OF MICHIGAN, Ss.,

COUNTY OF WAYNE,

In the matter of the estate of Belle A. Wood, deceased. Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of an order granted to the undersigned, William A. Throop, executor of the estate of said Belle A. Wood, deceased, by the Hon. Edgar O. Durfee, Judge of the Probate Court for the County of Wayne, on the twenty-first day of March, A. D. 1882, there will be sold at public sale, to the highest bidder, at the easterly front door of the City Hall, in the City of Detroit, Wayne County, Michigan, on the eleventh day of May, A. D. 1882, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, the following described real estate, to wit. Lots eleven and twelve of the subdivision of out-lot twenty-three of private claim 30, according to the recorded twelve of the subdivision of out-lot twenty-three of private claim 30, according to the recorded plat thereof in liber 1 of plats, at pages 67 and 289; also lots nineteen, twenty, twenty-one and twenty-two of the subdivision of out-lot eleven of private claim 30, according to the recorded plat thereof, in liber 2 of plats at page 30, all of the said above described lots being situate in the Township of Springwells, Wayne County, Michigan Detroit, March 24th 1882.

JNO. B. CORLISS, Attorney.

A. THROOP,

JNO. B. CORLISS, Attorney.

Executor.

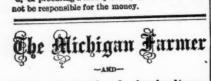
Large Chromo Cards, no 2 alikewith name, 10c post paid, G. I. REED& CO, Nassau, N. Y. ja31-26t-ju4-eow18t

HEAT cific R.R.

N IN 1881 EN. LAND AGT. PAUL MINN JOHNSTONE & GIBBONS, Publishers

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Building,) Detroit. Subscribers remitting money to this office ould confer a favor by having their letters register d, or precuring a money order, otherwise we ca



State Journal of Agriculture. DETROIT, TUESDAY, MAY 2, 1882,

MR. P. W. RYAN is the authorized subecription agent of the MICHIGAN FARMER, and parties can pay money to him at our risk. WHEAT.

The receipts of wheat in this market the past week have been 105,456 bu, while the shipments were 89,798 bu. The visible supply of this grain on April 22 was 10,809,461 bu. against 10,820,832 bu. at the corresponding date in 1881. This shows a decrease from the amount in sight the previous week of 400,768 bu. The exports to Europe for the week ending April 22 were 501,783 bu, against 742,174 bu the previous week, and for the past eight weeks they were 5,385,254 bu, against 16,127,706 bu for the corresponding eight weeks in 18s1. The stocks of wheat in this city on Saturday amounted to 101,225 bu, against 432,932 bu at the same date last year.

The market has held a pretty firm position all week, and the tendency has been toward higher prices. Opening at \$1 331 for No. 1 white on Monday of last week, it worked up to \$1 35 on Thursday, and maintained that price until Saturday. Re ceipts here have been more liberal, but the demand was sufficient to keep down any accumulation, and stocks held here are very light for the season. The visible supply keeps diminishing at the rate of about half a million per week and it looks as if good winter wheat will be a scarce article before the next crop can be made available. The market, however, is far from active, as dealers do not like to take much risk in its present unsettled state, and there are few outsiders operating.

The following table exhibits the daily closing prices of wheat from April to May 1:



The following statement shows the prices of futures yesterday, as compared with those of Monday of last week:

May 1. April 2 There is nothing new to note about

wheat, except reports from some parts of Missouri and Kansas that chinch bugs have made their appearance, although not in sufficient numbers to cause any alarm. We also learn from Western New York, through our traveling correspondent, that winter wheat is looking badly, and that good fields were as scarce there as poor ones in this State. We have not seen anything in the newspapers of that section in regard to the prospect, and were astonished to learn that so much damage had been done to the growing crop.

The British and continental markets are reported very steady, with fair crop prospects for the season.

In Chicago on Saturday April wheat (No. 2 spring) was pushed up to \$1.42, and the "shorts" had to settle on that basis, while May wheat closed at \$1,291. There is so little No. 2 wheat in that market that the Board of Trade contemplate authorizing white winter to be offered in settlement of contracts for that grade. Of course white winter is always worth more than No. 2 spring, but the "shorts," we presume, will frequently find themselves where they will be glad to pay the difference between the two grades.

The following table will show the price of wheat and flour in the Liverpool market on Saturday last, as compared with those

of one week previous:

CORN AND OATS.

The receipts of corn here the past week amounted to 78,181 bu, and the shipments were 31,008 bu. The visible supply in the country on April 22 amounted to 8,-319,620 bu, against 12,829,188 bu at the same date last year. The export clearances for Europe the past eight weeks were 3,-581,127 bu, against 14,433,853 bu for the corresponding eight weeks in 1881. The visible supply shows an increase during the week of 92,195 bu. The stocks now held in this city amount to 32,471 bu, against 8,750 bu at the corresponding date last year. For the first time in a number of weeks the visible supply has shown some increase, which fact shows how small stocks in the country must be when present | past week were only 1,693 lbs., and the prices do not draw out a larger amount,

firmer. No. 2 is quoted in this market at-771 to 78c per bu, and rejected at 77c. In Chicago the market is reported stronger than a week ago, but at a slight decline in prices, No. 2 spot being quoted there at 712 to 714c per bu. Futures in that market are quoted as follows: April, 711c; Liverpool there has been a considerable decline in prices, old mixed being quoted there on Saturday at 63. 9d. against 7s. 11d. one week ago.

Oats were received here the past week to the amount of 60.258 bu, and the shipments were 2,498 bu. The visible supply of this grain in the country on April 22 the corresponding date last year. The stocks held in store here on Saturday were 22.081 bu, against 10,752 bu at the corresponding date in 1881. Despite the increase in the visible supply, oats are stronger and a little higher than a week ago. For No. 1 mixed holders ask 53c per bu, and for No. 2 white 54c. There is only a moderate inquiry, but it seems sufficient to keep up prices. In Chicago the market is quoted active, firm and higher, at 521c per bu for No. 1 mixed, and same price for May delivery. There is a large breadth of oats being sown this season throughout the northwest, the farmers being stimulated by the high prices. With favorable conditions the crop will be far the largest ever grown.

HOPS AND BARLEY.

The hop trade appears stagnant, and in none of our domestic markets are there the Texas, which are being marketed, and slightest signs of activity. In Chicago prices stand where they did a month ago, with a dull market, but sellers refusing business except at quoted figures. In New York affairs appear to be in much the same condition, as will be seen by the following from the Commercial Bulletin, of that

'There is still a virtual deadlock between buyers and sellers, with the advantages about equally divided between the two in-Under these conditions business moderate and almost wholly in lots that may be picked up comparatively cheap here and there. When inquiring for choice goods buyers find more offering at less than 250 here, or an equivalent price in the interior To effect sales at present, holders would evidently be obliged to accept 22 to 23c for choice and 18 to 20c for mediums, however and even at those prices buyers are no very numerous.

Quotations in that market are as follows:

N. Y. State, crop of 1881, choice,

The foreign markets are reported dull and weak, with Americans slightly lower. Barley was received here the past week to the amount of 6.125 bu, and the shipments were nothing. The visible supply of this grain in the country April 22 was 644.084 bu against 1,440,075 bu, at the corresponding date in 1881. The visible supply shows a decline of 127,923 bu during the week. Barley has done better in this market the past week, and prices of choice State have advanced 5c per cental, quotations now ranging from \$2 to \$2 25. with the latter price paid for No. 2. The Chicago market, though reported quiet, has also advanced, and No. 2 is quoted there at \$1 08, and No. 3 at 96c per bu. There is a stronger feeling among holders owing to the rapidly decreasing stock, and the fact that the crop in Southern Ohio and Kentucky was badly injured by the late freeze. The position of the market is such that the moment ouyers begin to show any signs of activity prices will make a sharp advance. But brewers and malsters will buy in small quantities as their wants compel them, and do their best to avoid giving any strength to the market through their purchases. It looks as if stocks will be down to the bottom before new barley becomes available.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

The receipts of butter in this market the past week were 11,566 lbs., and the shipments were 4.200 lbs. The butter market continues very weak, and it is a very choice article now that brings more than 23c per lb. Good to fair samples average from 20 to 22c, and the medium and lower grades are neglected. Even at these prices. and with the present small receipts, dealers do not find it easy to dispose of stocks. No doubt the high prices of February and March compelled the working classes to flad substitutes for butter, and syrups and oleomargarine are being largely used. At this time last year our receipts were fully three times greater than at present, and it was readily disposed of. In Chicago the market is reported more active, but prices are lower. Quotations there are as follows: Fancy creamery 27 to 29c, fair to choice do, 24 to 26c; choice dairy 25 to 26c: fair to good do, 20 to 23c; and common grades at 16 to 18c. The New York market shows some improvement from the staguation noted a week ago, and is more active and firmer. Choice creamery is now quoted there at 30 to 31c, fair to good do. at 28 to 29c, ordinary do. at 24 to 26c, fancy State tubs at 28c, and prime do at 23 to 24c. The N. Y. Bulletin says:

"Higher sales are mentioned on state stock, but were mainly of special selection Delaware County, etc., in a small way, and scarcely establish a price. Creameries are still lacking in flavor and attractions in many cases, and, as before, show 30c for a general top rate, but the choice and fancy marks will in a small way command quo tations. Western butter is really nomi the moment, the supply amounting to alabsence of testing most nothing, and the business preventing a fair idea of value It would, however, sell well, and probably command a pretty full rate on really fine stock. Good old stock continues to be held steady.

density to 11 court in enter	-	TOT IFO	١
as follows:			
tern imitation creamery	24	2027	
tern dairy, choice	24	@25	
tern dairy, good to prime		@23	
tern dairy, ordinary to fair	15	2020	
tern factory, choice current makes !	22	@24	
tern factory, fair to good	19	@21	
tern factory, ordinary	12	@18	

The receipts of cheese in this market the shipments were nothing. New cheese is The market shows little if any change since | being received, and as the quality is general-

our last report, prices if anything being ly inferior it is slow of sale, and 12c is the best that can be obtained for it. Old cheese of prime quality commands 14 to 141c per lb., and is in light supply and firm. The Chicago market is quoted quiet but firmer, the light stocks held by dealers making them firmer. Quotations there are as follows: Full cream, 13 to 14c; May, 71sc; June, 71sc; July, 71sc. In part skims cheddars, choice, 11st to 121c; part skim flat choice, 10 to 11c; common to good do, 7 to 8c per lb. In New York the quotations for new cheese are as follows: Fancy State factory 121 to 121c, fine State factory 11 to 11c, medium 91 to 101c; and poor to fair 6 to 9c Western is quoted as follows: Best, 111 to 12c; prime 10 to 11c; fair to good, 8 to 10c was 2,222,247 bu against 3,217,537 bu at per lb. The N. Y. Bulletin of Saturday

"Ho'ders of the old stock have manifested an inclination to sell out, and while the rates accepted are in most cases kept ecret, it is generally conceded that 11c has become a top price for a shipper to pay, and some very good stock is obtainable at much less. We hear considerable complaint regarding the colored goods, many of the parcels having faded badly, and giving buyers additional basis upon which force concessions. New is slow. There much indifference among shippers ove all qualities and 121c may be considered with the rates running from this down to 74c, and the average for the part skims at 8 to 10c The Liverpool market is quoted steady

at 61s. 6d., against 64s. one week ago.

WOOL

The principal feature of interest in wool circles is the new clips of California and generally at satisfactory figures to woolgrowers. In fact, the eastern wool journals are protesting against what they call the "recklessness of buyers" in paying such prices as are reported for the clips of those States, when better wools could be be got in Boston and New York for less money. But these buyers ought to know their business by this time, and they prob ably do. They are not buying wool without some prospect of making a fair profit on it, and they are in just as good a position to judge of the future of the markets as those editors are. These protests come every year, and it sounds wonderfully like the good old times of ten years ago to hear the Economist assuring the buyers that they are ruining themselves in their eager pursuit after wool, and that any amount of it could be got much cheaper at home That paper says:

"There is an abundance of old Califor nia both free and burry, that can be bought under cost, here and in Boston; wool which is in better condition, and old wool at that, and yet a few manufacturers will go to San Francisco, and buy in spite of paying cents per pound more there than they would have to pay here, and this take-place each year. One manufacturer from Pittsfield with a pocket full of orders is on hand there each year ready to put the po to boiling and it generally boils when he puts sticks in the fire. Now we guaranee that any of these Pittsfield people can buy east at many cents per pound less than this new wool-which is said to he more earthy and trashy than last year-can be laid down from San Francisc

The *Economist* prints the following telegram from San Francisco, dated the 28th

"Our market is active and the country one excited. Calaveras wool sells as high as 27c equal to 31c landed in New York and Boston. Tols wool will shrink 63 to 64 per cent. eights on every grade of wool are advanced by railroad companies to 2% c per pound. One New York holder thinks seriously about reshipping the fall clip back to San Francisco, the operation." In Texas low grade burry wools are

bringing 21c per lb, medium grade 22 to 23c, and good to choice northern 25 to 26c and some fancy eastern clips 28 to 30c. In Kentucky coarse wools are taken at 25 to 264c, nearly as much as they will bring in Boston or New York. The Economist thinks that "this means" 35 to 37c in Michigan, and 36 to 40c for Ohio. We shall feel disappointed if our Michigan wools de not go up to the latter figures, as they are undoubtedly in excellent condition this season

Walter Brown & Co., of Boston, in their

last circular say: "The month of April opened with a con-tinuation of the depressed state of trade pre-viously noted, manufacturers were not disposed to pay quoted prices, except as their necessities forced them to buy a little wool, and dealers being anxious to clear up their lofts before making arrangements to take on the new clip, were profuse in their expressions of dissatisfaction at the situation. The disposition on their part however, was to move stocks at whatever cost, hence concessions were the "order of the day," particularly on fine washed fleeces, un'il a point was touched which satisfied manufacturers that liberal purchases show a good opportunity for a speculative profit. This position was reached during the week ending April 20th, and resulted in transactions of fine Ohio, Pennsylvania and Michigan fleeces for that time, amounting to over 600,000 lbs This large aggregate for one week, is more than double the amount of sales for any similar period since January 1st, and naturally gave more stability to the market, on this class of wool. The assortment of washed fleeces, at present in the which satisfied manufacturers that liberal assortment of washed fleeces, at present in the eaboard market, has become much reduced and destrable parcels are not easy to find. This depletion of the stock has had a tendency to seifien prices a little, from the lowest point of the first ten days of the month, but any step in this direction has thus far restricted open ations, causing buyers to retire from the field.
"As the new washed clip of Ohio can hardly be offered on the eastern markets before the middle of June, and as the supplies of old fleeces are somewhat limited, it is not impossible that those manufacturers who conine themselves to this class of wool, may obliged to pay a slight advance for such pur-chases as they make during the ensuing month; there are however, no present indications that any material rise can be sustained after the new wools begin to accumulate at

Messrs. Brown & Co. quote Michigan wool at 40 to 41c for X and XX. 43 to 45c for No. 1, and 30 to 36c for No. 2 and common. New York and Vermont wools are quoted as follows: X and XX 36 to 39c; No. 1, 42 to 44c; No. 2 and common, 30 to 34c.

Messrs. Mauger & Avery, of Chicago, New York and Boston, say in their last

"Another month of extreme quiet in the vool trade has to be recorded with no event of particular importance. Holders have grad-ually become free sellers, and while not exactly forcing their wool, yet the pressure to sell has been sufficient to lower prices, and only the most desirable parcels have been dis posed of. Fine fleeces have sold most readily, particularly delaine woo's, the higher grades have been in most request. The loss of the very large demand from several of the cipal worsted mills, who are changing or o finer goods, has a very perceptible influence on the prices of low combing wools, and must continue to effect their value

ber of causes, each of which has probably had some influence in un-citling values, among which we would mention; labor troubles, tariff agitation, and the discoloration of wash ed wool on the approach of warm weather. The latter would not exist if wools were mar-keted unwashed "

The Boston Commercial Bulletin of Friday quotes Michigan X and above at 41 to 43c, No. do at 43 to 45c, and New York and Vermont X and above at 38 to 40c. That paper says of the market:

Some of the smaller dealers report that the inquiry has been so generally confined to good sized lots of wools, that they have been unable to do much business, and the trade has mostly fallen to large houses. Manufacturers seem to be well assured of the moder hie stock of X fl-eces, and better prices have been paid for Michigan X than for some time previously, considerable quantities having brought 41 to 43c as noted below. More of the foreign clothing wools now available for this market can be substituted for domestic XX han for X freces, and hence X grades are comparalively stronger than XX Prices of the latter also continue to show vide range, according to quality and condiion.
"Fine unwashed wools have been in good

request at steady prices, and any selections which will take the place of X fleeces are in moderate supply. No. 1 washed fleeces, though not as saleable as they were a few months ago, are also not over plenty and unwashed medium wools which can be substituted therefor are pretty firm."

Holstein Breeders' Association.

The Holstein Breeders' Association of Michigan will hold a special meeting at the Michigan Exchange parlors, Detroit, on Thursday, May 18, at 12 o'clock noon. The necessity for this call has become obvious from the expressions of regret from many that they were not aware of the appointment of the meeting in March, and desire for a special meeting.

It is earnestly requested that all interest ed in the development of this famous breed of dany stock, be present.

EDWIN PHELPS W. K. SEXTON, becretary.

Stock Notes.

W. K. SEXTON, of Howell, Migh., sold the collowing Holstein cattle in April: Gazelda, one year old heifer, to Geo. A Westfa'l, Stockbr dge, \$200. Christian, two years old bu'l, to stephen Hunt, Portland, \$250.

These are valuable specimens of Holstein tock, decending from an imported grand dam that made a record of 87 los, of milk per

Awong the transfers of Jersey cattle published by the Secretary of the American Jersey Cattle Club, we note the following in thisState:

Bull Gen. Garfield 5591 from Bates & Martin f Grand Rapids to O. J. Bliss, Silver Creek, Cows Belvia 3d 3973 and Belvia 5th 14157

rom C. S. Bunnell to F. V. Smith, Coldwater, Cow Grace Allen 12045 from Bates & Martin o O. J. Bliss, Silver Creek.

Arthe auction sale of the herd of Shortorns of Messrs. Richard and John Gibson, of London, Oat., he'd at Dexter Park, Chicago, on the 21st inst., 50 animals sold for \$28,835. an average of \$570 70 per heat. The sale of draft of 33 head of the Bow Park herd at Vaukegan, Ill., the day previous, brought \$10,175, an average of \$308 33, which considring their breeding and the reputation of this herd, was certainly as much as could have been experted. Too much stimulating food, blanketing, housing, etc., has made people afraid of the Bow Park stock, as it nearly always deteriorates in the hands of purchasers. These sales, however, show that good Snorthorns are not declining in value, nor are they likely too unless through the carelessness or bad judgment of those who own and breed them.

On Friday last, Mr. H. Hinds of Stanton, passed through this city with the fine herd of Shorthorns recently purchased by him from John R. Page of Sinnot, N. Y. While the cattle were at the Central Yards we took a run up to see them. They had been on the cars for nearly four days continually, and the young calves, of which there were three or four, must have suffered badly. The older ones, too, had not escaped, as they were stiff and sore. However, they have got home all right, as we learn by a note from Mr. Hinds, and will soon recover from the effects of their journey. The herd, 23 head in all, contains some very handsome animals, and when in condition will make a show herd that will rather astonish old breeders. There are two roan cows and three red heifers that particularly suited the party looking them over. One of the cows had her portrait in a recent issue of the Breeders' Gazette, and it was a very close representation. The young bull, now about sixteen months old, is a good one. He is by 4th Duke of Clarence, the Bates bull at the head of Bow Park herd. It will give the Short. horns a great advantage in the western part of the State to have such a fine herd brought in, and there is no point where it is more needed. We shall give a history of the breeding of the herd in a subsequent

issue. CORRECTION .- In speaking of the herd of Mr. Alexander McPnerson of Howell, last week we said that the bull "Wellington Duke" was at the head of the herd. It should have been Waterloo Duke, No. 34-072. He was got by imported 4th Duke of Clarence 26188 (33597) out of Oxford's Waterloo 5th, by Duke of Athelstane(21562) out of Oxford's Waterloo 4th, by 13th Duke of Oxford, and traces back to Waterloo cow, by Waterloo (2816).

MR. E. N. BISSELL, of East Shoreham Vt., sent us the result of his shearing this ason. His flock consists of 62 ewes from two to seven years old, 16 rams one year old, and seven rams two to three years old, in all 85 head. The average of the entire flock was 15 lbs. 6 oz. His present flock is descended directly from the flock of J. T. & V. Rich, and of Rich or Paular blood. Mr. Bissell says the breeders of Vermont are baving good luck with their ambs this season.

THE Spring Fair of the Central Michigan Agricultural Society is to be held at Lansing May 31 to June 3d, inclusive. It is proposed to have a fair for the sale of all kinds of farm stock, as well as for exhibition purposes. Besides this, \$3,000 are offered in purses for speed trials for both trotting and running horses. Mr. B. B. Baker, Lansing, the secretary of the Society, will give all necessary information to be a big one, although hardly up to the upon application.

THE U. S. Economist thus speaks of a rascally imposition to which the wool-

growers of California are subjected: What a burden the people of California carry to support that Pacific Railroad system! The railroad company will contract to fetch wool from Australia, landing it in New York for 2c per pound, but from California they want 22c. While all the time the Australian is largely choice wool and the California runs strong to trash, with three-quarters earth and burrs in it. Truly the wool trade carries burdens hard to bear. No wonder it frets under such a wearv life! We cannot understand how the people of California patiently submit to such intolerable extortion." This is a piece of pure, downright robbery, and if the Company guilty of it were treated as it ought to be, it would have its charter repealed, and its directors condemned to the hulks as highway robbers. Just think of it! 2c per lb. from Australia to New York, and 2%c per lb. from California to

New York, less than half the distance!

And by a Com pany, too, who received aid

in building their line to the extent of hun-

dreds of millions of dollars from the peo-

ple of the United States.

FEW people have any idea of the enormous strides the West has taken in manufacturing, or what proportion of the industries of any given State is manufacturing, and what agricultural. The figures of the census of 1880 are not yet at hand to show accurately the relative importance of the various States in the two great industrial branches, yet the previous census, that of 1370, is sufficient for our purpose. From the tables there enumerated it ap. pears that Ohio's farm products were valued at \$190,256,000, while the manufac tured products amounted to \$269,700,000 Indiana manufactured \$108,800,000 worth in 1870, and grew but \$123,000,000 worth of agricultural products. Illinois manufactured \$200,600,000 worth, and grew but \$210.800.000; Michigan's productions (other than agricultural) were \$118,300, 000; agricultural, \$81,500,000; Wisconsin grew \$78,000 000 worth, and manufactured \$206.000,000, just twice the value of her weighing 4,400 ibs. agricultural products. Iowa manufactured \$46,500,000 and grew \$114,400,000. For purposes of comparison the States further west afford no figures for comparison, as they have undergone such changes since

BEN BUTLER, in a letter congratulating John Russell Young upon his appointment as minister to China, depicts the importance and delicacy of the duties before him. The general then argues that the United States is under no obligation to receive upon its soil any person whom it did not expressly invite; that no welcome has been extended to laborers brought here under contract or purchase, and that we have an undoubted right to exclude from our territory or from participation in its government any unnaturalized person proving distasteful. He agrees with the president that the vetoed bill was unnecessarily harsh in its provisions, and advocates a law that all Chinese who come hereafter, by sea or land, shall be sent back.

The suspension of Mr. L. L. Crocker is turning out much better than the first dispatches indicated, and there will be no interruption in the business carried on by him. From the Buffalo papers we learn that after an examination of Mr. Crocker' affairs by the parties interested they are perfectly satisfied with his solvency, and that they are unanimously agreed that Mr. Crocker can pay all liabilities, and have still a surplus of \$200,000 left. They are also of the opinion that the assignment was a mistake on the part of Mr. Crocker. and all express their willingness to aid in tiding over his temporary embarrassment. The assignee, Mr. Leonidas Doty, has filed his bond, and has been ordered by the court to continue the business of Mr. Crocker in the manner in which he found it.

THE total reported sales of wool in Bos ton from January 1st, 1882, to April 28th, have been 37,169,372 pounds, against 33, 031,500 pounds for the corresponding period of 1881, an increase of 4,137.872 pounds. The receipts since January 1st, 882, have been 89,487 bales domestic and 17,291 bales foreign, against 78,293 bales domestic and 13,884 bates foreign, for the same portion of 1881, a net increase of 11.-195 bales of domestic and 3,407 bales foreign, or 14,602 bales in all. With all this additional amount of wool, there are no arge stocks of desirable quality held anywhere, and the new clip of fine Merino fleeces will strike a practically bare mar-THE attention of our readers is directed

to the advertisement of the Tennessee Live Stock Sales, which open on Wednesday, May 17th. Two hundred and fifty head of fine bred horses and cattle are to be disposed of, consisting of Shorthorns, Jerseys and Devons, and trotting and roadster horses. Catalogues furnished free on application. Among the sheep exhibited at the shear

ing at Lima, N. Y., last week, were two ewes owned by Mr. W. G. Markham, of Avon, that deserve a special notice. One of them (No. 20) was bred by L. P. Clark, and sired by General. She had a ewe lamb sired by Moses. The other was No. 102, sired by Surprise, and a remarkably fine animal. These were as fine sheep in every respect as any on exhibition. In Wyoming they have a Stock Growers

Association, employing thirteen stock inspectors. These inspected 220,000 head of cattle last year, and have at present under their charge 600,000 head, estimated to be worth some \$15,000,000. The expenses of the association last year were \$12,480. This is the way they raise the tame buffalo of the plains; the expense is about 5c per head per annum.

MR. E. TOWNSEND, of Pavilion Center, N. Y., has had a lamb dropped this season that weighed 12 lbs. at birth. He has named him "Jumbo," as he expects him weight of his illustrious namesake.

NEWS SUMMARY.

Hichigan.

Battle Creek liquor bonds are put at \$6,000 The Cadillac waterworks burned on the 27th Muskegon lumbermen are still on the

Alonzo Tabor, a prominent citizen ef Adrian

The Evart Review reports the wheat crop as looking splendid in that vicinity. A 99 cent store at Filint was robbed of \$200 worth of alleged jewelry on the 27th.

At Jackson, on the 24th, Dr. E. Price's couse was burned, with a loss of \$2,500. James Beard, an old resident of Port Huron and a wealthy and influential citizen, died or the 29th.

A Monroe firm has 18,000 musk-rat skins or and. Fur-lined circulars will be cheaper than ever next winter. Livingston Republican: Farmers report

wheat as never looking better in this at this season of the year. Devillo Hubbard, according to the Marshall

Statesman, is going to build a silo in his new sheep barn now being put up. John Galloway's house at Howell was visit ed by thieves on the night of the 27th, and about \$300 worth of jewerry raked in.

Ross Smith, a brakeman on the C. & G. T road, was instantly killed at Imlay City on the 25th, by falling from a moving train.

A gay and festive bridegroom of 78 has jus retuined to Mason from Massachuseits, where he wedded a blooming bride of 72. The opera house at Bay City is to be en

seats will then be upholstered folding chairs. Aun Arbor Argus: Dr. E. Wells, the oldest resident physician of this city, and Presiden of the Fist National Bank, died on the 25.1 The Evart Review is booming for a brick

yard at that place, and says capital will be subscribed for the benefit of "the right Lawton fruitgrowers are "counting chick-

ens before they are natched." They calculate to ship one hundred cars of fruit the coming

An Ecorse firm will saw 5,000,000 feet of ca mber for the Peninsular Car Company, hich seems to indicate a healthy activity in railroad circles. Grand Haven Herald: On Arbor Day Fred arber planted 500 chestnut trees, and G. W.

100 walnut t ees. Mouroe Democrat: Schrauder Bros. last \$77,000,000; Missouri in 1870 manufactured , Week purchased from John Kimmerling, of Ratsinville, three head of young beef cautle,

> struck by the orace of a stump machine while he was end-avoring to extract a stump, and instantly killed. Genesee County claims the champion railsplitter. Chas. Peterson, of Clayton, split 630 in one day recently, and it probably was no a good day for raise either.

On the 26th John Ross, of Melvin, was

AShiawassee' American: The school board has closed a contract for the erection of a building on the site of the one descroyed by fire, which is to cost about \$16,000.

Kalamazoo Gazette: On the 27th the house of Benjamin Drake, in Grand Prairie, was de-stroyed by fire. The house was one of the first residences built in the county.

Ann Arbor Courier: The seniors of the literary department will turn out in velvet caps of maize and blue—University colers—which are too utterly indescribable for anything.

Asa Terry, one of the pioneers of Genesee County, was fataily injured at his home in Flint, by being caught between the doorway of his barn and a load of hay, on the 27th. Saginaw Courier: Freddie Wider, so seriously scalded by the explosion of the boiler in his father's tanvery, died on the 26th from the effect of his injuries, after 11 days of ter-

rible suffering. The men on the Au Sauble log boom at Os coda, struck last week for \$40 per month. They were allowed to go and their places at once filled by others, the company refusing to make conces sions.

The county seat war between Corunna and Owosso has been settled by the board of supervisors authorizing the crection at the former city of a \$10,000 county house and jat on the county grounds.

The Pontiac Gazette says that lady desired to buy a piece of of property Wixom, recently, real estate immediately increased one-third in value. Greet induce ments to immigration.

None of the landlords or saloonists of Capac have taken out licenses and hereafter no liquor can be obtained except what is pur-chased for medical purposes. We predict an

unusually unhealthy season at Capac. Howell Republican: E. J. & E. W. Hardy are building a large sheep barn 26x60 with al modern conveniences and improvements
With this addition theirs will be one of th est equipped stock farms in the county.

The Lansing Republican is authority for the statement that Don Henderson, of the Allegan Journal, declines a nomination as Secretary of State, because his handwriting s so bad that no one but an antiquarian can

For the sake of getting a chance to kiss the bride, the Nashville Odo invites parties to be married at that office, and promises six months subscription as an inducement to do o. The Olio is just starting, which is this is thus. Herman Gillett, a drover of Fenton, who

has hitherto had a good reputation, left the place last week, leaving behind him two forged notes of \$500 each at the banks there, for \$200 and \$300 with several private individuals. The Allegan Journal reports peach tre

planting in that vicinity as "booming" this spring. Wm. Scott, of Heath, will set out 1,000 trees; Alfred Hopkins, 300; J. M. Heath will plant five acres, and F. Lay, of Monteray, vill set out 1,000. Coldwater Republican: Darwin Thompson supervisor of Gilead township, died very sud denly on the 26th. He had worked in the field all day, although not feeling well, and died after his day's work was done. Physi-

cians pronounced it a case of measles. Charlotte Republican: This place has go to be the greatest market for wagon poles in the United States. More poles are shipped from here than from all the other markets in the country, and Charlotte makes the price for this class of goods from east to west

Mason, who had \$500 in money, with which he proposed to start in business at Ionia, made the acquaintence of a couple of sharpers at the depot here, and lost \$400 of his capital on two bets relative to "picking up a keerd." Lansing Republican: H. E. Benton, of On the 25th the handle factory of the Plats

Brothers, near Webberville, was burned, with all the machinery and stock exceping a small amount stored in a detached war-house. Their loss is about \$6,000, insured for onefourth only. This is the fourth time this firm has been burned out. Careful and critical examination

Patrol and Genesee Farmer, continued over several weeks, has failed to discover anything agricultural, either in its "patent inside" or otherwise. Hence its lengthy appellation seems a misnomer. Saginaw Herald: There is talk that the

frm of Grove & Co., of Defiance, Ohio, will, if sufficient encouragement is given, transfer their works for the manufacture of bent woods to this city. This firm has a patent on the process by which the outer surface of logs is cut into sheets of any length or thickness

John Dawson, a merchant of Sand Beach, Huron County, redeemed a revolver which he had put in pledge for \$5, with a \$20 business college bank bill, the currency used among the students in learning the details of commercial transactions. He received his revolver and \$15, but an arrest followed as soon as the nature of the so called money be came known, and Mr. Dawson is now in the Bay City jail in default of \$500 bonds.

Mouroe Commercial: Under the influence of a heavy gale from the northeast the water of Lake Erie rose to an unprecedented height

on the 22d and 23d, overflowing the marsher until they presented the appearance of a variable, rising over the river banks, and extend lake, rising over the river banks, and extending over the country for a mile inland in many places. Farmers lost sheep and hogs by drowning, and the nets and lines of a fishing firm were badly demoralized. The loss of animal life will foot up several thousand dolors. lars, while the damage done to farms will be many times greater.

General News

The estimated reduction in the public debt for April is about \$14,000,000. About 80 persons bave been killed by In-

The New Jersey Pottery Company at Trenton has failed. Liabilities, \$100,000.

dians during the late outbreak

A cyc'one visited Tuckahoe Ridge, Obio, on the 28th, destroyed a number of buildings Congress has appropriated for government printing for the current fiscal year \$3,100,000.

A. G. Smith's sash and blind factory at Troy, N. Y., burned on the 29th. Loss, \$16,-

The town of Gualleysville, New Mexico, has en sacked by Indians, and 35 or 40 whites nassacred. The National Forestry Convention met at

Cincipnati on the 25th, with ex-Govern The steamer City of Sanford burned on the

Miss Fannie Everett, of West Foxborough, Mass., has been postmistress the years. She is now 84. A million pounds of buffalo meat was shin-

ped from the western plains last year, and 6 000,000 pounds of hides.

Ralph Waldo Emerson, America's philosopher, died at Concord, Mass., on the evening of the 28th, aged 79 years. Prof. Riley computes the damage done to the cotton crop of the United States by the cotton worm at \$15,000,000 yearly.

Two hundred men laid 300 feet of railroad

track in 12 minutes at Burlington, Iowa. They calculated to get ahead of an injunc-Three negroes convicted of burning the Academy of Music, at Greenville, S. C., Dec. 1878, were hauged for the offence on the

The McCullough tannery, at Salladsburg Pa., was destroyed by fire on the 25 h, involving a loss of \$75,000, with an insurance of only \$17,000.

The steamer Marion exploded her boiler at Kingsville, S. C., on Friday, causing the death of five excursionists and serious injuries to Judge McArthur set aside the verdict for \$100,000 damages rendered in the Kilbourge case for false imprisonment, on the ground of

excessive damages. A committee of the New York Garfield Club have gone to Washington with a peti ion for the pardon of Sergeant Mason, containing 175,000 signatures.

The Geiser Manufacturing Company's large from works at Waynesboro, Pa., burned on the 29th. The fire was caused by the explosion of the boiler. A Chicago jury has awarded \$3,500 to a ten-

ant whose family was made hil by sever gas, the landlord having represented that the plumbing was perfect. Packets containing explosives and addressto W. H. Vanderbirt and Cyrus W. Field, were intercepted by the postal authorities in New York on Saturday.

A cargo of Italian immigrants numbering 1,161 arrived at Casile Garden the other day, less than four cents each.

dian House of Commons, at Otrawa, to divide the County of E-sex into two ridings, each of which will return one member. New Orleans has five miles of river levees illuminated by 104 electric lights, which at night facilitate the steamboat work and check the enterprise of the river thieves.

A bill has been introduced into the Cana-

The new Chinese bill passed the House on the 28th, with over 70 amendments. All any one knows about it now is that ten

Hamilton H. Chase, President of the Peo ple's Bank at Baltimore, fell dead on his way to the bank on the 26th uit., the third bank president of Baltimore who has died within eight days. A government detective has been engaged

for several days past in trying to find some trace of a package of diamonds, worth \$5,000, shipped from London to the Eigin Watch Co., of Chicago. A consolidation of Grand Trunk and Great

Western interests was effected last week, "with the Great Western lamb inside the Grand Trunk lion," as the Evening News expresses it. Relic hunters have pretty nearly demolished the house in which Jesse James was shot, and its owner, Mrs. Salezman, has brought a claim of \$2,000 for damages against the State of Missage

of Missouri. A fire at Eau Claire, Wis., on the 24th, consumed 63 buildings, worth, with contents, about \$275,000, probably insured for two thirds their value. Fifty business firms were ourned out. No loss of life occurred.

"As slow as a lawsuit" might pass into proverb. It is said that ex-Senator Thurman is engaged in a Columbus court in a case which he began 20 years ago, and the original parties to which are all dead but one. A horse balked on the crossing of the Burington road at Des Moines, last

gine came up, and in the wreck which follow-ed two men who were in the wagon were instantly killed, and three persons injured. The Rev. S. F. Williams, a Chicago clergy-nan, was recently handed \$1,500, by one of his parishioners, at an evening party, and told to clear out and go to Europe centleman has been in ill health for some

Three cattle thieves were killed by a sher-iff's posse near Grand Junction, Col. and on the following day the same posse overtook another gang of thieves, and in the engagement which ensued Sheriffs Brink and Bow-

In Utah the Mormons are preparing to resent the anti-polygamy bill. It is said that they have absolute control of the water supply of the territory, and that they witl, in ease of harsh measures by the government, re aliate by cutting off the supply to the Gentiles.

T. D. Hawley of this city, will represent Michigan at the National Convention of Brewers and Malsters to be held at Washington on the 10th, and will endeavor to get the assistance of the association in the work of tighting the prohibitionists of Michigan. The flouring mills of the Pillsburys, at Min

neapolis have a capecity of 10,000,000 bushels of wheat a year, and Washburn's mills, near by, have almost the same capacity. The Minneapolis mills are the largest be the same capacity. apolis mills are the largest in the world those of Buda-Pesth, Hungary, ranking next. J. J. Flinn, recently appointed Consul General at Chemoitz, Germany, will be recalled, as the German Government refuses to officially recognize him. He began an extensive

spree as soon as he received the appointmen and made himself generally obnoxous to the authorities. Capt. Bloomer, a veteran of the war of 1812, who died at Hawley, Pa., on the 27th, had an insurance of \$60,000 on his life by grave yard

surance speculators. They had paid over 3,000 in assessments, all of which they lose on account of the companies being closed by the State. One hundred masked men entered the jail at Lake City, Col., on the 27th, overpowered the guard, took James and George Betts from their cells and hanged them to a bridge a soort distance from town. The crime was the kill

ing of Sheriff Campbell the day before, while he was attempting to arrest th At Oneida N. Y., on the 29th, the contractors of the West Shore road began filling in Broad Street to a level with the road, when the firebells rang and 1,000 citizens assembled and s opped the work by placing obstructions in the way of the laborers. The citizens are deprevent the occupation of the

road by the company. A controlling interest in all the grain ele in Mini the bul the Red the Mir purpose ping of Compa as the 8 califor

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vators on the Northern Pacific and its branches in Minnesota and North Dako's, which handle the bulk of the grain crop of that section and the Red River Valley, has been purchased by the Minneapolis Millers' Association, for the purpose of controlling the milling and shipping of grain.

The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company has purchased what has been known as the Sonora road to connect its line at Benson, Arizona. With Guymas, on the Gulf of California. When the Sonora line is completed it is proposed to establish a line of of scamers from Guymasto Australia and the eastern Asiatic ports, for it will be much the shortest route from London or New York, when proposed line the time from London. By the proposed line the time from London, via Chicago and Guymas to Sydney will be 37

General Skobeloff is dangerously ill.

Dr. Lamson was hanged at London, on the 28th, and before his death made a virtual admission of his guilt. The arrears of rent in Ireland are \$20,000. 000, and the Prince of Wales gives a \$25,000 piano to his brother.

Mr. Gladstone regrets that England has not the fortifude of the United States in submit-ting to taxation and reducing the national

A party of French surveyors and their military escort were attacked by natives in Algeria, and lost their supplies and instru-

The Nemarket races in England were run last week, for one of which the stake was 2-000 guineas, and the other 1,000. The first race was won by Shotover.

It is stated that Earl Cowper has resigned the Lord Lieutenancy of Irelaud; that Earl Spencer, now Lord President of the Council, has been appointed his successor; and that one of his first acts will be the unconditional release of Parnell and Dillon.

In the House of Commons, last week, Gladstone announced that he would soon introduce a bill respecting arrears of rent in Ireland, making them a gift, and not a loan, to the tenant. He said this was necessary, and the government must do it. The government also, the Premier said, must make compensation to the landlords for Jesses em. compensation to the landlords for losses en suing to them from this policy, from the

Peterinary Pepartment

Conducted by Prof. Robert Jennings, late of Philadelphia, Pa., author of "The Horse and its Diseases," "Cattle and their Diseases," "Sheep, Swine and Poultry," Horse Training Made Easy," etc. Professional advice through the columns of this journal to regular subscribers free. Parties desiring information will be required to send their full name and address to the office of the Farmer. No questions will be answered by mail unless accompanied by a fee of one dollar. In order that correct information may be given the symptoms should be securately described, how long standing, together with color and age of animal, and what treatment, if any, has been recorted to. Private address, 201 Pirt Street Detroit

Tamor in the Neck of a Mare.

Veterinary Editor of the Michigan Farmer. BALDWIN, Lake Co., April 23, 1882

There is a lump just forward of my mare's shoulder, between the large muscle that holds up the head and the wind-pipe; is now somewhat larger than a goose egg. Appears to be attached to the muscle slightly, does not interfere with the draft now, but may, with increase of size. Can anything be done in the way of exterior applications to reduce it. The beast is a sorrel, 11 years old, and has been a little J. S. W.

Answer .- The character of the tumor in the neck of your mare we are unable to determine from your description. There are many varieties of tumor existing in the horse as well as in other animals, quite different in their pathological condition and influence upon the general health of the animal. Tumors in the side of the neck arising from enlargement of the sympathetic glands, not firmly adherent to the subjacent tissues, and freely movable, may be readily removed, but if they lie deep, and are bound down by the facia and surrounding tissues, they require the skil and judgment of a well informed surgeon. Such tumors when of large size sometimes interfere with deglutition or respiration, in which their speedy extripation may be attempted. As you have not mentioned the color of your horse, we would say, there is a tumor peculiar to grey horses, known as black or me'anotic, which though not considered by pathologists of a malignant character, is nevertheless an incurable disease, and is therefore best let alone. It makes its appearance in all parts of the body, particularly about the head, tail and sheath, sometimes assuming immense proportions. If your mare is not grey, this character of tumor does not exist. If the tumor is incisted, fatty, or calcarious, its removal with the knife is the only remedy. In the absence of any diagnostic symptoms of the true character of the tumor, we would suggest the application of the following:

Biniodide ot mercury, one part, lard eight parts, mix well together and apply once in two weeks, first clipping off the hair. If two or three applications are made with no perceptible effect, the knife is the proper remedy.

Scarlet Fever Among Horses.

The so called "pink eye" of horses is attended with soreness of the throat, difficulty of swallowing, swelling of the glands of the neck. is the least part of the trouble. This dis- THREE RIVERS PLOW CO., order the best French veterinary surgeons have pronounced to be scarlet fever, with or without the addition of diphtheria. There are 10.000 horse stables in the city, housing 85 000 horses tables in the city, housing 85,000 horses, of which about 6,000 die each year, some of them of pink-eye. Many of these stables are in the best parts of the city; the majority of them are dirty and unsavory, and in a few or none are disinfectants used. Gypsum is perhaps the best absorbent and deodorizer, although pine wood shavings and 8awdust are very good. Cerebro-spinal meningitis is also common among horses, It seems to be an acute typhoid, or septic rheumatic inflammation of the membranes of the brain and spinal cord, produced by exposure to cold and wet and impure air. It is not directly contagious, but is contagious, but is conveyed in the same way. way, perhaps, that typhoid fever is .-

Free Martins.

The twin-heifer with a bull calf is com-Tule is barren. When twins are of the same sex, they breed as well as those not twins; and there are a good many cases of free-martins breeding regularly. But it \$5 10 \$20 per day at home Samples worth \$5 free free-martins breeding regularly. But it are produced together, the female's gener.

Cape Cod Cranberry Plants: best sort for culture & prices. Old Colony Nurseries. Plymouth, Mass.

mr14cow4t are produced together, the female's gener-

ative organs are generally imperfect, partaking of the character of both sexes. It perfect male, and will be as prepotent as if not a twin. - National Live Stock Journal.

THE latest reports from Delaware, while noting some damage to the peach buds from the recent frosts, give no facts to warrant the belief that the crop will be

To promote a vigorous growth of the hair, use Parker's Hair Balsam. It restores the youthful color to gray hair, removes dandruff, and cures itching of the sculp.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has rapidly made its way to favor among druggists, who have observed its effects on the health of their customers. Send to Mrs. Lydia E. Piukham, 233 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass., for pamphlets.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Tennessee Live Stock Sales for 1882

250 Head of Fine Stock at PUBLIC AUCTION

On Wednesday, May 17th, Messys. Gardner, Buford, Webster, Campbell, Frowe, Hicks, and M. T Polk will offer about 125 head of herses, Devon and Jersey 'attle The horses are most of them meadp for active service, as d are well bred, with as much action, speed and good looks as any lot ever offered in the State. The cattle are drafts from as good herds of their kind as exist in the United States, and are not surpassed by any ever offered in the South.

On Thursday, May 18th, at McKimmin's Combination Sale, wil be offered over 9 head of horses and some 25 head of Jersey, Shorthorn and Grade cartle. Nearly all the horses are matured animals, and suited to every practical use, cons sting of trotters, r adst-rs. saddlers, and pairs to snit all tastes. A few brood marce and ysang trings at well bred as blood can make them. The cattle are good once, the thoroughbreds as highly bred as can be found and the grades will give satisfaction to the eye and at the pail. Sales will take place at the Union Stock Yards, Nash rille, Tenn. Capt. P. C. Kidd. of Lexington, Ky., Auctioneer. For catalogues address M M Gardner, Nashville; Campbell Brown, Spring Hill, or A J McK mmin. Pulaski. Tenn. 2t

THOS. McGRAW WOOL

Commission Merchant

Mechanics Block, Detroit. Wanted-Early shorn, unwashed wool. Va'uable information furnished wool-growers on application, my2-3m

I have a good herd of about 25 cows and young beifers with one or two young bulls, for sale all tog-ther. 600d Herd-Book ped grees with Bates rosses. recorded in American Shorthorn He d Book, Volumes 16 to 23, tracing to imported ancestors of good milking families and constant bleeders. Terms reasonable for cash, or credit with approved notes if the latter is oreferred by the purchaser.

L. F. ALLEN, Buffalo, N. Y. my2-2w

SEED CORN FOR SALE

Hathaway's Early Yellow Dent. Grown from seed bought of Mr. Hathaway last season. Price \$2 p.r bushel; bags 20c each, address

E. H. GOODRICH.
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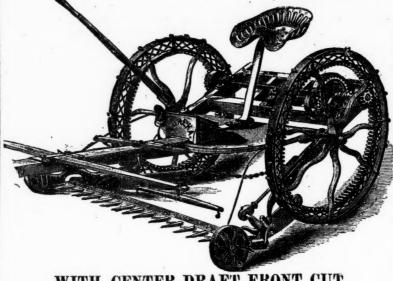
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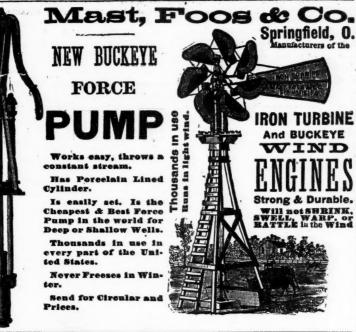
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than if prepared of the materials generally used. We shant contained the presenting an activation of the market a genuine pure Bone black Phosphate.

I. James D. Perry, residing and cuttivating a farm in the town of Redford, County of Wayne, State of Michigan, and competing for the special premiums offered by the Michigan Carbon Works, being duly sworn, deposes and says: that on the tenth day of September. 1880, I carefully measured and surveyed four adjoining acres on the farm of James D. Perry, town of Redford, County of Wayne, State of Michigan, and that I divided the plat in two equal parts, each part containing one 82-100 acres, and that the whole three 64-100 acres was put into wheat, at the rate of 1½ bushels per acre; that on one plat of one 82-100 acres, 400 pounds of Homestead Super_hosphate was drilled in at the same time as the wheat with a fertilizer drill; that on the fifteenth day of July 1881, the four acres were reaped the product of each plat being carefully kept by itself, and that on the eleventh day of August 1881, the thot were threshed out and that the two acres with p ospha e yie ded: No. of bushels, 46½; well ht o grain, 2.775 be; we gut of sir.sw, 4,577 be; a "erage per acre, of grain 25 41-100 bus els, of sir.sw, 2,574 ht, 1990, and 1990,

Michigan Carbon Works.

Medita Carbon Works.

Medita Carbon Works.

Medita Coleans Co., N. Y., Aug. 7, 1879

Gentlemen—Enclosed please find a photograph of some barley. This bailey was grown on A. H. Poler's farm, four miles south of Medina, Orleans County, N. Y. I made a frame four feet square and set it in the standing grain on the day of its being cut. I then cut and gathered a i that stood within the frame of each, where there was phosphate and where there was no phosphate. I let it lay in the run one day to cure, and then weighed each bundle as you see it on the photograph. The phosphate was put down with the seed with a fertilizing drill, the teeth being six inches apart. These oundles were cut side by side only six inches apart. These on the left of the photograph had no phosphate, and weighed twelve ounces; the one on the right had one hundred and forty pounds of the Homested Superphosphate to the acre, and weighed two pounds and fourteen ounces to the four feet square. This is correct.

A. H. Poler also *xperimented on corn. potatoes and winter wheat, with as good results on each as on his barley. Of course he has not harvested his corn, but it stands sixteen inches higher than the rest of the corn, and earing one-half better.

Your respectfully, GEO. W. POLER.

Actual Result at our Seed Farm on Lettuce Seed.

ODORLESS FLORALIS. Prepared Expressly for Lawns, Flower Gardens, Pot and House Plants,

DIRECTIONS.—Use three tablespoonfuls of the manure to a gallon of water. Steep twelve hour before using, and keep well stirred while being applied. Do not apply oftener than once in two weeks are steep to the store of the stor

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Bulls, heifers, calves and cows. Choice milking strains. All Herd Book registered. Will be sold yery reasonable at private sale. B. J. BIDWELL, Technisch, Mich

Shorthorn Bull For Sale The fine Shorthorn bull 2d Lord of Eryholme 23070, having been used in our herd as long as possible, we now offer him for sale. He is a rown in color, was calved July 9, 1877, and bred by Frederick W. Stone, of Guelph, Ont. Sire, 8th Airdrie 21883, bred by A. Remick, of Kentucky, out of imp Seamstress by Cherry Grand Duke 5th (36712). For particulars address CHAN, NWANN, Farmer for Hiram Walker & Sons, apl-tf WALKERVILLE, Ont.

MERINO SHEEP I have for sale at reasonable prices a choice lot of Merino Rams, one year old. Bred from regis-tered stock. Anyone wishing to purchase is in-vited to compare sucep and prices before purchase-

ing anywhere else. m28-6w JOHN GAMBLE, Milford, Mich. erform so dis in use. STOCK AUCTIONEER.

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Stock for sale. Send for catalogue. W. STARKEY, Fow'erville, breeder and importer of thoroughbred horses. Fine trotting stock always on hand and for sale.

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I keep on hand at all times a good stock of
Registered Merino sheep of my own breeding or
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An English Veterinary surgeon and Ohemist, now traveling in this country, says that most of the House and Cittle Powders sold here are worthless trash. He says that Sheridan's Condition Powders are absolutely pure and immensely valuable. Nothing on earth will rake here lay like Sheridan's Condition Powders. Does, oneteaspountul to one pint food. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for eight letter stumps. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Reston, Muss., formerly Bur or Me.

Part Best in cultivation. 100 but. per scree. Hardy, profile, rust-proof. 1 lb., postpaid. 50c.; 8 lbs., postpaid. 61.00; 50c.; 8 lbs., postpaid. 61.00; 20c., not prepaid. 62.00. New begs 25c., each, cstras. Ask your merchant for circular. Address, 9

THE PATCH WORK QUILT.

In sheen of silken splendor, With glittering threads of gold, Twe seen the waving marvels That hung in walls of old; When fair hands wrought the lily, And brave hands held the lance And stately lords and ladies Stepped through the country dance.

I've looked on rarer fabrics, The wonders of the loom, That caught the flowers of summer, And captive held their bloom; But not their wreathing beauty, Though fit for queens to wear, Can with one household treasure, That's all my own compare.

It has no golden value, The simple patchwork spread Its equares in homely fashion Set in with green and red; But all those faded pieces For me are shining bright, Ah! many a summer morning And many a winter night.

The dewy breath of clover, The leaping light of flame. Like spells my heart came over, As one by one I name These bits of old time dresses-Chintz, cambric, calico-That looked so fresh and dainty This violet was my mother's,

I seem to see her face, That ever like the sunshine Lit up the shadiest place. This buft belonged to Susan, That scarlet spot was mine; And Fanny wore this pearly-white, Where purple pansies shine.

I turn my patchwork over-A book with pictured leaves-And I feel the lilac fragrance, And the snow-fall on the eaves, Of all my heart's possessions, I think I least could spare The quilt we children pieced at home When mother dear was there

THE COMPLIMENT.

Arrayed in snow white pants and vest And other raiment fair to view I stood before my sweetheart Sue-Tell me, and does my costume suit? I asked the apple of my eye, And then the charmer made reply-Oh, yes, you do look awful cute!

Although I frequently had heard My sweetheart vent her pleasure so I must confess I did not know The meaning of that fav'rite word. But presently at window side We watched the passing throng With ears like wings extended wide, And gazing at the doleful brute My sweetheart gave a merry cry-"O Charlie, ain't he awful cute?"

Miscellaneous.

MY FRIEND LEWIS.

I never liked Lewis-never. We were boys together. Our good mothers were delighted to see us playing marbles together; but he could always knuckle down better than I could: We played at turnpike-gole gate with our hoops; and somehow he always trundled his between the pebbles which constituted, to our young imaginations, the pike, man in apron, tolbar and all-while I scattered them and gether we were both schoolboys on the same form. His lessons were my lessons day after day; but then, if there was an advantage in the progress it was generally on my side. Somehow he got all the credit.

Lewis was born under extraordinary circumstances. His family were a wild ambitious, and I have often heard my mother, say, unscrupulous set. At the pe riod of his birth they were in the height of their splendor. It was impossible to reproach them in those days. They had the biggest house in their neighborhood by far. Their horses and stables were the envy of everybody. They gave parties that blocked up the place with the equi pages of the guests. The greatest people in the land went to see them; and even people of distinction from abroad on ar riving in the country would take the ear liest opportunity of paying their respects to Lewises. Mr. Lewis himself was gloomy, morose, unpopular man; but his wife, when she was young, was one of the loveliest women, as my father often de clared, to my mother's mortification, upon whom the sun ever shone. It seems that she was as brilliant in mind and as courageous in spirit as she was in person lovely. Mr. and Mrs. Lewis were called among the local tradesmen, the beauty and the beast. While he never had a gracious word or look, she was always wreathed in smiles. She had a kind word and ready hand for the poor. If she disliked her lord, she loved her children, and they were always with her in the carriage. Two boys that were the envy of all other boys who saw them, who wore the loveliest feathers in their hats; trundled hoops with padded sticks; played with marble every one of which was an agate; and spun tops of satin-wood with silken cords were the idols of their beautiful parent and were very seldom permitted to range beyond her sight. There was an uncle in the family, whom Mrs. Lewis loved as wel as the most devoted daughter can adore the most indulgent of parents. He was her Mentor, her guide in all things. His word was her law; and she was never tired of telling her friends about his wisdom and the great position he held in the

It was very natural in Mrs. Lewis to make much of her step-father. He was the personage to whom she looked for the advancement of her darling boys in life. His influence appeared to be boundlessand he knew it, as my mother, who often saw him frowning out of his chariot window on his way to see his beautiful stepdaughter, would tell me in after years.

The elder boy was sickly, and was kept at home; but the second was sent to school: and as I have said it was at school I first met him.

The new boy made a sensation. It was whispered along the forms that his name

rouche with a servant in livery to carry his books. We crowded round him in the playground, and found that his pockets were full of money; that he had a knife with one blade more than that of the cock of the school; and that a most imposing coat-of-arms was engraved on the heaviest of silver spoons and forks, which were brought for his use at the table. The master fawned on him, and gave him easy lessons, and put him at the desk nearest to the stove. We hated him for thisboys are only little men.

Out of school, Lewis, I must say, gave himself no airs. His plentiful pocketmoney was lavishly scattered when the apple-woman came into the playground. He would buy a shilling's worth of Bonaparte's ribs, and give every boy in the school one. He would propose a scramble for apples, or a whole quart of Spanish nuts. I have known him come with half a dozen cocoanuts, and give one each to the fellows who had played at horses with him. Playing at horses was his passion. A boy must be a great favorite, or be able to dispense favors, who wants to drive a team in the playground. Lewis was amiable enough, we thought then and was ready to give everything he had-provided we would be his nags. We made him pay-and he drove us. He was a ready fellow with his fists, I admit. He would give-but he would have no takings. I got on very well with him, and was often his off-rider, because I made my bargain openly, and he liked that. I carried off heaps of things, till my mother at home was quite alarmed. 'Where did you get that splendid top, Bob?' said mother. Lewis, was my response. But I never

We played truant together, and he got me off the punishment, and the school cheered him in the playground for it. I thought they made much of it-but I must say Lewis himself didn't; and he behaved well in asking me home to his mother's great house to dine and spend a Saturday afternoon with him. Mrs. Lewis's stepfather was there, and everything gave way to him. He pinched my ear playfully, and tipped me when I went off to school in the evening-loaded with fruit and cakes for the boys in our form, which Mrs. Lewis packed up with her own white looking at her, and joking very affably

Once when the holidays came-being

resident in Florence-Lewis persuaded his their glory. The house, or castle, was an ancient one, which her first step father had given to Mrs. Lewis as a marriage present, and which he helped her to beautify, superintending the cultivation of the fruits and flowers, the felling of the timber, the planting out of the shrubberies, and the repairs and adornments of the house himself They were a picture together-when he was shuffling about in his gray dressinggown, and she was in her white morning robe, with her abundant hair floating about her-so long that she could throw it round Lewis, and almost smother him with it-which made him look very foolish, I thought. She petted Lewis in the most ridiculous style, and made him dress like a page in a burlesque. To me she was almost as affectionate as to her own son; and when I told her how I was left an orphan in my fourth year, and how I had not a relation in the world, a big hot tear from her brimmed eyes fell upon my hand, which she was holding while she talked to me. She said I must let her be a mother to me; and she called up Lewis and told him, in her serious impetuous way, that he was to look upon me as a brother, and be always kind to me.

Mrs. Lewis was an indulgent mother but she was strict too; as her step-father directed her to be, and his word was to her law in everything. Lewis went to bed at 9, and so did I while I was at the castle. We begged half an hour's grace sometimes: but she would never yield-even when she was in the middle of a song. She sang divinely, and Lewis loved to hear his mother. Sometimes he would keep me awake for a whole hour after we were in bed, listening to Mrs. Lewis's voice in the drawing room. I was obliged to keep awake, being his guest; but this shows how inconsiderate he could le.

He had begged Mrs. Lewis to allow him to give me one of his Shetland ponies on my birthday; and he had surprised me with it, with bran new saddle and bridle -which was very good, I am quite free to own; but he might have remembered that I liked fishing much better than riding, and that I should have been more pleased with a handsome rod and tackle

One day Mrs. Lewis's step-father seeing me on the terrace alone, called me to him, and began to question me on the life that my guardians had projected for me. When I told him that I had not heard from them for a year, and that I had not the least idea of their intentions in regard to me, he pulled my ear, and muttered, Poor lad! poor lad!-this is the way the world is managed.' And so the subject dropped, and Lewis and I, at the end of the holidays, returned to school.

Misfortunes overtook me when I was on the point of entering at the Middle Temple. My guardians died, and to my horror and amazement I was informed their affairs were involved, to my utter ruin. They had speculated with my money, and out of a good fortune which my parents had left me I had something less than 300 pounds left. I communicat ed my distress to Lewis; and he sympathized with me. He would have been a stone had he done less, seeing how intimate we had been from our early boy hood. Mrs. Lewis had been for some time in bad health. Her great step-father had died overwhelmed with ruin in a great lawsuit, and she had the castle no longer; and young Lewis could keep only one horse now, and was obliged to give himself fewer airs. The wreck was more than respectable; but it was a wreck. I was among those who did not desert them, and did not disdain to ride in the modest

brougham to which poor Mrs. Lewis was

was Lewis, and that he had come in a ba- want at table. Lewis never forgot my I was, I think, more grateful. I blessed enough to insist, when she heard my mis- care as to my means of living was removed were confirmed; and I could understand fortunes, that I should let her pay my far away from me, I neglected no oppor-Temple fees, and that I should accept a couple of rooms in her house, to be with Lewis. She saw, I expect, that I exerted sion, and Lewis was able to introduce me a very salutary influence over him. How could I look churlish and refuse-especally when Lewis joined his entreaties to hose of his mother? It wanted no little moral courage, however, to keep with the Lewises, although they loaded me with attentions, because people talked about them in the nighborhood; and the tradesmen sneered and jeered when the plain little brougham rolled past their doors, or I and Lewis walked home to dinner. I had no other home, however, and hardly a farthing in my pocket. As I have said, I was without a relation in the world. But I do take a little credit to myself for my pluck in holding to the wreck; for-I can make no secret of it-I never liked Mrs. Lewis paid all my expenses while

she lived, just as she paid those of her own child. I could hardly see anything in which she made a difference between us; and when there was any slight advantage in Lewis's share he made it up to me, for was shrewd enough to see that he could not do without me. He was full of dreams. He was forever talking about his uncle and the grand days, and whether he could not redeem the fortunes of the family. I laughed at him, I confess, and advised him, with the small fortune that remained, to put himself in some good business in the city. He shrugged his shoulders and would not hear of it, but went dreaming on; and I believe his mother encouraged him. He pinched himself to employ lawyers, who were to reopen the old horrible lawsuit, and win back the tens of thousands of pounds and the old castle. We were to walk on the old terrace once more, and smoke our cigars again in the familiar vineries. It was sad to see the infatuation which possessed Lewis, like his blood, not to say the vanity. He was not unmindful of me, I must say, in all his dreams. I was to have my share of the glory-when he got it. The cause came again and again before the courts. I had been called to the bar meantime; and Lewis had insisted that I should hands, while her step-father stood by be employed, and that my brief should be handsomely marked. It was business to me, and any business to a young barrister is welcome. So I appeared. It was really then an orphan, and my guardians being an effort of friendship on my part; for the bar was laughing outright at young Lewis, mother to invite me for a fortnight or so as a fool who was throwing good money to their country house. It was here I saw after bad. There was no hope for him. the Lewises and their mighty friends in all | The judges tittered when I rose; the public smiled when Lewis took his seat among the attorneys. When we failed my Temple friends would come round me and ask, Well, has Young Infatuation had enough of it now?

Lewis's brother died when he was about 19; and Mrs. Lewis followed soon after. I thought Lewis would have gone mad. He was certainly an affectionate son; but who would not have been affectionate with such a mother? Had it not been for his precious lawsuit he would have followed Mrs. Lewis in a month or two; but as the difficulties increased, and the chances became less and less he only grew firmer in his resolve—to spend his last farthing t much; and he contrived that we should continue to live together, so that I might carry on my profession. I intended, you may be sure, to refund him to the utmost penny some day; but who can tell what the money may bring forth? I don't think he expected to be repaid. He never said so-and there were times, I know, when I had money and he had none. Nay, there were two or three occasions on which he was locked up. He actually carried on his plans in the sponging-house, and when he was let out walked straight away to his lawyers. He would meet me with that strange sad smile on his face, and his first question would be. How was I getting on? Did I want anything? In a few months all troubles would be over, and we should be in clover. For I must do him the justice—one leaf of every trefoil he might gather was to be for your humble servant. Yet I never liked him.

To tell how, on a sudden, fortune came upon us would be to make a long story. The tenacity of Lewis's character carried him through. He looked sickly; but in the weak, weak casket was the mother's heart. He had the art as waiting. When he was in Cursitor-st. one day overtures were made to him, by the acceptance of which he would have secured to himself a handsome income for life. But he disdained it, and went quietly up to bed, on a November night, in the shabby sponging house, with the observation that he was in no hurry. So that when an extraordinary turn in the lawsuit took every lawyer by surprise, and the legal world stood aghast, amazed, dumbfounded at a decision that put him in possession of the entire wealth of that remarkable uncle of his who used to pinch my ears, he alone was cool. I can see him now, fastening the elastic band about his umbrella as he walked out cf the court, as calm as the cabman whom he hailed. On the morrow morning, when he had read the report of the case in the papers, he turned to me and said: 'I was right, my friend; you see that I was right. And now tell me which are the rooms in the castle you would prefer? Drop in at Coutts's and see the library I have ventured to take with your balance. Tell me if you like your brougham; it is at the door. Now see whether you cannot become Lord Chancellor.'

In sober truth, my brougham was at the door; my account was a pricely one; and I the castle before then, I can see. had the pick of the castle apartments. The cene was a glorious one when the sun of Lewis's fortunes was in its noontide plendor. The beautiful, the brilliant, the gifted, the illustrious, crowded to his halls, thronged his drawing-rooms, peopled his park, and tasted of all the sweets of the refined and liberal hospitality. He alone remained calm and easy, I might say unconcerned. Misfortune had hit him hard. | do for him in London. and had not stirred a muscle of his face: fortune was now his generous friend, and eyes and cutting the words with his glittershe could barely extort a smile from him, ing teeth, 'Yes; remain in it!'

tunity of promoting my own advancement in my own way. I worked at my profesto first-rate business. I had at times more than I could well manage. When I was at the castle I would retire from the scene of five minutes, getting my boy's peny the festivities to my own apartment, and (Lewis's last present) into a horse-box. there turn out my brief bag upon the table, and read into the small hours. Very few men, I flatter myself, would have done that, with the advantages that I had within my reach. But I was determined not to and relatives, right and left; he had listened be dependent upon Lewis. I was resolved to any kind of got up tale of distress; he to draw the line somehow; for, as I think had been imposed upon in fifty directions. I have remarked before, I never really A splendid man of business; a powerful,

Lewis's money that enabled me to make a figure in the world, which is half the battle in the professions. But he wanted me; I was necessary to him; and therefore it was for himself that he was open-handed with am told that when he left the castle there have the tail very long, others of meme. I am not the first orphan who has been adopted; nor the first school-chum who has been befriended in after-life; nor the first man who has owed his steppingstones to fortune, to accident. I don't see why I should be pestered about it, as though there was something so very extraordinary in the case. I make my acknowledgments once for all; and I fail to thanks. It has been said that gratitude is Never!a lively sense of favors to come; I am sure that I expected nothing more from Lewis. The brougham in which I rode was his, granted; my house was part of his estate, granted. The case in which I pocketed nearly three thousand pounds was of his introduction; have I ever denied it? My wife's brilliants were a present made to her by Lewis when we were married. Does not this happen every day in the week? Am I bound to like a man because he finds pleasure in my society and profit in my advice? Let me tell my story in my own way to the end. We were at the castle. My wife and children had been staying for months, and I had been in the habit of running down in the intervals of my arduous professional duties. Lewis had stood godfather to our eldest boy, and had settled a sum of money on the engaging young fellow that insured him a good position in of wheat in the country, but the unfavorlife; so that we felt bound to humor the godfather's desire to have the boy as much with him as possible. Lewis was very fond of children; and they, I am bound to add, were very fond of him.

Well, on a certain autumn morning-the first on which a fire had been deemed necessary in the breakfast room-Lewis asked me to give him half an hour in the library. I had business of my own in hand; but I was always a good-natured fellow, I believe, and I followed my old schoolfellow. He began quietly, as when he put the band round his umbrella when he had gained his cause:

'The vicissitudes of my life are not endthat once again I haven't a penny in the

world. At this point I begged him to excuse me for a moment and I ran to my wife's buodoir and told her to have everything ready for the midday train. Above all, she was not to forget her diamonds. She and the last hour of his life in the fight. was the most obedient of consorts, and I that there was going to be a great scarcity He spared me all I asked from him-which will do her the justice to say that she did of watermelons, and therefore he put in a not forget a thing-even to the baby's crop of twenty-seven acres of that fruit socks. I returned to the library, and tak- But when they came up they turned out ing Lewis by the hand, expressed my to be pumpkins, and a dead loss was the regret. He continued:

'Not a penny in the world! I am beggared, my dear friend, by the men whom I have helped to affluence. My own people have turned upon me. My own stewards have destroyed me. The people and places I found poor and bare, and that are now thriving, are the centres of the infamy that has stripped me. You heard one of my bailiffs this morning give me notice. This rascal is rat number twenty, and carries off a hardsome competence with him. But some are not at the trouble of masking their ingratitude. There is no creature on two legs, nor upon four, half so ungrateful as a bad servant whem you have petted, and can pet no longer. See that fellow crossing the park with a loaded cart. He came to me shirtless, rat number twenty-

'But how has this come to pass, my dear Lewis?' I asked; 'is it altogether irreme-

'It has come to pass as I have told you Every man on whose honor I have relied has betrayed me. My model cottagers, I am told, laugh at me for a fool. I have trebled the trade of my country town, and the townsfolk haven't a good word for me although they had plenty yesterday. Th local paper has turned about with its readers. Last week I was munificent; but in to-day's copy I am a fool; in the next edition I shall be a rogue. I should advise you to clear the sinking ship while there's

a boat—that is a coach—at hand.' 'Leave you, Lewis, at such a moment I exclaimed: for I was hurt at his sugges tion, which was not a very delicate one under the circumstances. 'Leave you now! I would not think of such a thing; nor should anything less than the case the tremendous case—of Thunder vs Butter, drag me from your side to-morrow. A smile passed over the placid face of Lewis while I spoke. It was a smile I had

than, I can say without vanity, I am, might have taken offence. 'You leave to-morrow, then?' Lewis

'Well, we shall tide over the week, daresay; but there will be elbow room i

I did not like Lewis's style. Of course made every allowance for him under the circumstances; and when I had seen my wife to the station with the children, th maids, the jewels and dressing cases, and my dispatch-box in which my deeds wer safely under lock and key, made a secon attempt to be kind and sympathetic. asked whether there was anything I could

'Yes,' he said, raising his cold blu

thoroughly why I never liked him.

At the railway station-for I left that very evening-I found more than half the luggage-vans; and I kept the train quite

When I reached town I heard more than I cave to relate about the immense ruin in which Lewis had involved himself. He had trusted vast sums of money to friends clear headed administrator; he had doubled I grew rich-I do not deny it; and it was the value of the enormous property which came to him, after so many years of battling and of poverty, from his uncle. But, you see, he ruined all by putting faith their wild state they are the fiercest in men who were not trustworthy; and I was not a man there to carry his carpet-bag to the railway.

I cannot help feeling a kind of warmth toward the man when my wife comes like a queen into her drawing-room, covered with the marriage parure of diamonds; but my conscience is at ease-is as quiet as babe asleep-for, as I am sure I must have remarked twenty times, even at the height see why I should be perpetually uttering of his prosperity, I never liked Lewis-

Beecher's Farm.

Mark Twain has written of Mr. Bee-

cher's old farm on the Hudson River as Mr. Beecher's farm consists of thirty six acres, and is carried on on strict scientific principles. He never puts in any part of a crop without consulting his book He plows, and reaps, and digs, and sows according to the best authorities, and the authorities cost more than the other farming implements do. As soon as the library is complete the farm will begin to be profitable investment. Upon one occasion when it seemed morally certain that the hay ought to be cut, the hay book could not be found, and before it was found it was too late and the hay was all spoiled. Mr. Beecher raises some of the finest crops able difference between the cost of pro ducing it and its market value after it is its success as a commercial enterprise. His special weakness is hogs, however. He considers hogs the best game a farm pro duces. He buys the original pig for \$1 50 and feeds him \$40 worth of corn, and then sells him for about \$9. This is the only crop he ever makes any money on He loses on the corn, but makes \$7 50 on the hog. He does not mind this, because he never expects to make any thing on corn. And any way it turns out, he bas the excitement of raising the hog, whether he gets the worth of him or not. His ed yet. My dear old schoolfellow, learn strawberries would be a comfortable success if the robins would eat turnips, but they won't, and hence the difficulty.

One of Mr. Beecher's most harrassing difficulties in his farming operations comes of the close resemblance of different sorts of seeds and plants to each other. Two years ago his far-sightedness warned him consequence. Sometimes a portion of his crop goes into the ground the most promising sweet potatoes, and comes out the in fernalest c arrets-though I have never heard him express it just in that way. When he bought his farm he found one said that there was just the reason so many farmers failed; they scattered their force too much; concentration was the idea. So he gathered those eggs together and put them all under one experienced old hen. That hen roosted over that contract night and day for eleven weeks, under the anxious personal supervision of Mr. Beecher himself, but she could not "phase" those eggs. Why? Because they were those infamous porcelain things which are used by ingenious and fradulent farmers ss "nest eggs." But perhaps Mr. Beecher's most disastrous experience was the time he tried to raise an immense crop of dried apples. He planted \$1,500 worth, but never one of them sprouted. He has never been able to understand to this day what was the matter with those apples.

Mr. Beecher's farm is not a triumph. I would be easier on him if he worked it on shares with some one; but he can not find anybody who is willing to stand half the expense, and not many that are able. Still persistence in any cause is bound to suc eed. He was a very inferior farmer when he first began, but a prolonged and unflinching assault upon his agricultural difficulties has had its effect at last, and he is now fast rising from affluence to poverty.

Whipped and Cleared.

In the early days of Missouri, a man wa tried and convicted forstealing a horse. The court sentenced him to receive thirty-nine lashes on his bare back. An acquaintance meeting him shortly after he had been punished and discharged, asked him how h came out. "First rate!" was the prompt seen before, and at which a less amiable man | rep'y; "whipped and cleared!"

A thief in a California miner's camp once had a similar experience. In the early days of mining every one was too well off to steal, and the miners kept their sacks of gold dust in their tents. But as gold became more difficult to find, lazy fellows thought it better to steal than to dig. One day a well-dressed fellow stole some gold from a miner, and, mounted on a swift horse, fled from the camp. He was followed, arrested, and was tried before a magistrate appointed by the miners, and promptly convicted. The grim humor of a mining community shone in the sentence

"The court thinks," said the magistrate that you should restore the gold to its owner." The thief, thinking that he was about to be let off easily, at once handed it over. Then the court pleasantly suggested that it would be right for the thief to pay

This was too much; and I left him. to this judgment, and promptly handed birthday; and Mrs. Lewis was good and thanked—the fates. For, while any Now all my impressions as to his character out two ounces—thirty-two dollars-of gold dust, the amount of the costs. 'Now," said the magistrate, with the utmost blandness, "there is another part of the sentence of this court, which has not castle servants. The station-master was yet been mentioned; and that is that you compelled to put on three or four extra receive thirty-nine lashes on your bare back, well laid on." The thief was 'whipped and cleared."

Something About Baboons. They resemble dogs in the general

sitting up and using their hands in a very human fashion, at once shows that they belong to the monkey tribe. Many of them are very ugly, and in and most dangerous of monkeys. Some dium length, while it is sometimes reduced to a mere stump, and all have large cheek-pouches and bare seat-pads-They are found all over Africa, from Egypt to the Cape of Good Hope, while one species, called hamadryas, produced has interfered considerably with the accent being on the first syllable of tion, very much as a man who runs for utan is color of the Malay Dyaks who live in the Bornean forests. Though male orang-utan is rather more than swing to and fro, and throw itself a great distance through the air. The arms, in fact, completely take the place of the legs for traveling. Instead of egg in every hen's nest on the place. He jumping from bough to bough and running on the branches like other apes and monkeys, the gibbons move along while hanging suspended in the air, stretching their arms from bough to bough, and thus going hand over hand as a very active sailor will climb along a rope. The strength of their arms is, however, so prodigious, and their hold so sure, that they often loose one hand before they have caught a bough with the other, thus seeming almost to fly through the air by a series of swinging leaps; and they travel among the network of interlacing boughs a 100 feet above the earth with as much ease and certainty as we walk or run upon the level ground, and with even greater speed. These little animals scarcely ever come down to the ground of their own accord, but when obliged to do so they run along almost erect, with their long arms swinging round and round, as if trying to find some tree or other object to clmb upon. They are the only apes who naturaly walk without using their hands as well as their feet, but this does not make them more like men, for it is evident that the attitude is not an easy one and is only adopted because the arms are habitually used to swing by, and are therefore naturally held upward instead of downward, as they must be when walking on them.

of the quillaia tree, (Quillaya saponaria,) native of Chili, the bark of which has been known for a considerable time, both in this country and on the Continent, for the saponaceous principle which it contains. In consequence of the trees having been cut down to obtain the bark there is much reason to fear that the supply may fail, particularly if the demand increases. Quillaia bark, it seems, is very extensively used by wool and silk manufacturers both in this country and in France, in consequence of its efficacy as a powerful cleans ing agent. The Colonies and India, in drawing attention to this tree, remarks 'that a decoction prepared (by placing a small piece of this bark and soaking it over night in water will remove in a minute or two grease from articles of clothing, and leave the cloth clean and fresh as if it were the costs of the trial. He made no objection new. It may also be used for cleansing tion to admire it.

-[Contemporary Review.

A VEGETABLE SOAP.—Attention has re-

cently been drawn to the commercial value

hair brushes and other similar purposes under conditions in which soap and other alkalies are powerless. It is suitable for a hair wash, and is said to be largely used by French hair dressers, though the mode of preparation is kept secret. Such a tree ought to be invaluable in Australia, New Zealand, Cape Colony, and other colonies where wool growing is a staple industry." Among the uses to which this bark is put may be mentioned that of a preparation for giving an artificial froth or head to ales, a very small quantity put into beer that has become dead causing it to be form and the length of the face or snout, covered with froth. The bark occurs in but they have hands with well develcommerce in two forms, that of irregular oped on both the fore and hind limbs, pieces as taken from the tree and in the and this, with something in the exform of powder. - Nature. pression of the face and their habit of

How to Sleep Well.

No healthful sleep comes except that which follows voluntary or involuntary action of the muscles of the body. Pedestrians fall into a sound, deep sleep as soon as put to bed, at the appointed time for rest. This is the sleep from voluntary muscular exercise. A person in good health sits around the house all day; an invalid may all day sit and lounge and lie down from morning till night without extends from Abyssinia across the Red | sleeping; and both the healthy man Sea into Arabia, and is the only bab- and the invalid, in the course of the oon found out of Africa. This species eyening, will become sleepy, and fall was known to the ancients, and it is into sound repose, the result of the often represented in Egyptian sculp- weariness which involuntary motion tures, while mummies of it have been brings about; for the various organs found in the catacombs. The largest of the body, the heart, the liver, the and most remarkable of all the baboons stomach. the eyelids, work steadily is the mandrill of west Africa, whose every day. The intestines are as ceaseswollen and hog-like face is orna- less in their motion as the waves of mented with stripes of vivid blue and the ocean; as these latter are always scarlet. This animal has a tail scarcely dashing towards the shores, so too is the two inches long, while in size and great visceral machinery working, strength it is not much inferior to the working, working, pushing the waves gorilla. These large baboons go in of the body downward and outward bands, and are said to be a match for from the first breath of existence to any other animals in the African for- the last gasp of life. There is not a ests, and even to attack and drive movement of the system, voluntary or away the elephants, from the districts involuntary, external or internal, they inhabit. Turning now to Asia, which does not require power to cause we have first one of the best known of it. When that power is, to a certain the man-like apes-the orang-utan, extent, exhausted, instinct brings on found only in the larger islands, Borneo | the sensation of sleepiness, which is the and Sumatra. The name is Malay, result of exhausted power, intended by signifying "man of the woods," and it nature to secure that cessation from should be pronounced orang-ootan, the activity which gives time for recuperaboth words. It is a very curious cir- a while stops and rests, so as to get cumstance that, whereas the gorilla stronger to run again. We get up in and chimpanzee are both black, like the the morning with a certain amount of negroes of the same country, the orang- reserved or accumulated strength; in the course of the day that strength becomes expended to the point necessary very large and powerful, it is a harm- for the commencement of a new supless creature, feeding on fruit and ply, which comes from rest, the rest never attacking any other animal ex- from sleep. Opium narcotics, all forms cept in self-defense. A full-grown of anodynes, cause sleep artifically by compelling rest. A horse may be tied four feet high, but with a body as so that be can not move: he is comlarge as that of a stout man, and with pelled to be at rest; it is not the rest enormously long and powerful arms. of tiredness, hence it is unnatural. Another group of true apes inhabit Anodynes, in a sense, tie a man down; Asia and the larger Asiatic islands, they take away his power of motion, and are in some respects the most re- they compel a rest, but it is not the markable of the whole family. These | which is the result of used-up strength are the gibbons, or long-armed apes, hence it is an artificial rest causing an which are generally of small size and artifical sleep, not natural; and sleep of a gentle disposition, but possessing | which is not natural cannot be healththe most wonderful agility. In these ful; hence the truth of the first uttercreatures the arms are as long as the lances of this chapter—healthful sleep body and legs together, and are so comes from the expenditure of the powerful that a gibbon will hang for strength of the body in various forms hours suspended from a branch, or of exercise.—[Hall's Journal of Health.

Opening the Car Window.

Maybe a man feels happy and proud and flattered and lenvied and blessed among men when he sees a pretty girl trying to raise a window on a railway car, and he jumps and gets in ahead of the other boys and says: "Allow me?" oh, so courteously. And she says "Oh, if you please; I would be so glad." And the other male passengers turn green with envy and he leans over the back of the seat and tackles the window in a knowing way with one hand, as if peradventure he may toss it airily with a simple turn of the wrist but it kind of holds on and he takes it in both hands, but it sort of doesn't let go to any alarming extent, then he pounds it with his fist, but it only seems to settle a "leetle closer into place," and then he comes around and she gets out of the seat to give him a fair chance, and the grapples that window and bows up his back and tugs and pulls and sweats and grunts and strains, and his hat falls off and his suspender buttons fetch loose, and his vest buckle parts and his face gets red and his feet slip and people laugh, and irreverent young men in remote seats grunt and groan every time he lifts and cry out: "Now, then, all 'together," as if in mockery, and he bursts his collar at the forward button, and the pretty young lady, vexed at having been made so conspicuous, says in her iciest manner, "Oh, never mind, thank you, it doesn't make any difference," and then calmly goes away and sits down in another seat, and that wearied man gathers himself together and reads a book upside down. Oh, doesn't he feel good, just? Maybe he isn't happy, but if you think he isn't, don't be fool enough to extend any of

A firm on Clark Street, Chicago, in the ready made clothing business, have capped the climax in the advertising way. In their large show window, in front of cords of coats, vests, pants, hosiery, shirts, cravats and all the toggery which helps to make up the exterior of man's anatomy there is a securely constructed sheep pen with a family of live Spanish Mering sheep-buck, ewe and lambs-all snugged down in nice, clean straw. as comfortable as if they were in their own shed at home The suggestion of the naton the prairie. ural connection between wool and men's apparel is seen at a glance, and crowds stop in front of that agricultural exhibit

your sympathy. He doesn't want it.

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ure of the rious forms al of Health. ndow. and proud and blessed a pretty girl n a railway ts in ahead s: "Allow nd she says: be so glad." engers turn ns over the s the winh one hand. av toss it f the wrist, he takes it doesn't let nt, then he out it only closer into around and

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cago, in the have captising way. in front of iery, shirts, ich helps to s anatomy. sheep pen, sh Merino all snugged comfortable of the nat and men's ral exhibi

THE DEGENERATE AGE.

Ah! those days have gone forever, with their splen . did fire and fever, And their lofty scorn of living, and their quench less thirst of fame!

When faith and beauty filled them, and when love and glory thrilled them, And the sacred light of Honor led them like a flit. ting flame!

and departed. With their amatory music, once so delicate and Now we never sigh to hear them, but we fly them

And the minstrels, tender-hearted! they are silent

and we fear them-Grinding melancholy organs on the corner of the

Gone the Pirate and the Sea King, and Buccanee and Viking; Furled the banner of the Rover, hushed his can-

and the only reminiscence of his nautical exis-Is the banging of the big drum in the play of "Pin-

Gone's the glamour and the glory of the Knights of song and story,

With their love and high endeavor, and their noble deeds and aims! Of heroic days behind us, now there's nothing to

But the Solitary Horseman in the narrative of

Yes! the Knights so celebrated, in these days de generated Would be madmen or marauders-we would ridi-

cule their sense—
And the Pirate of the shipping would be hanged or get a whipping,

And the Troubadours be prisoned under local vagrant laws. Now the soul that scorns to grovel, can but revel

in the novel Of Sir Walter Scott or Balwer, on the days of long

And of Briande de Boarbon, and of mighty Coenr And of Launcelot and Arthur, and immortal Ivan-

For the prosy and pedantic have extinguished the

And the pomp and pride of chivairy are driven from the stage: All is now so faint and tender that the world ha

lost its gender, And the enervate Æsthetic is the model of the age!

The Boys who Never got Home.' The following tender and touching tribute to the soldiers who never returned from the war, was written by Georgia W. Peck of the National Tribune, in the form of a letter of regret at being unable to attend a "camp fire" of a Grand Army post at Janesville, Wisconsin:

I would like to be there, Thomas, and take the old soldiers by the hand, and look into the eyes that are becoming dim, and notice the effect of Father Time's pencilings on the faces of the boys, who twenty years ago were as full of vitality and as kitteny as any man that ever kept step to the rattling of a canteen against a cartridge-box. Boys, do you realize that you are growing old? It is hard to realize it, but if another war were to break out, your little babies that you left in the mother's arms twenty years ago, crowing at the "hand-me-down" blue uniform in which you were disguised, would be the chap the government would want. Boys, you are rapidly becoming "old back numbers;" though you feel young enough to stub around home, you are "exempt" now. Do you realize that the little baby girl that clung to you as you said goodby, twenty years ago, with tears in your eyes as big as a glass paper weight, or an editor's diamond pin, is now a woman. married, and that another baby is trying to utter the word "grandpa," when you come in putting on your youthful airs? It is pleasant now to chase the festive bean around the home camp fire and talk of the nights when you slept on the ground in a pup tent, or on some battle-field, with your wet and muddy pantaloons legs frozen as stiff as a dried codfish, while you dreamed that every star that was looking down from above was the eve of a dear one at home beckoning you to "Hold the Fort," and hurry up and get through with the confounded foolishness and come home. You can laugh now as you think how you got up in the morning after such a night's rest, looking as though you had been drawn through a brush fence, and swearing because the nigger was afraid to come up with the camp kettle of coffee. You who are left have a right to be happy, but in the midst of your bean banquet let me ask you to stand up with your tin cup of black coffee, and drink to "The boys who never got home," the brave fellows who returned not to meet the loved ones they parted with twenty years ago. Let us hope that the great congress above "removed the disabilities" of the boys who left vacancies in their regiments, and that the few chickens they took in the way of

A Poor Town For Business.

tained by business."

business from the enemy will not be en-

tered up against them on the Big Book,

but that the Provost Guard on duty at the

gates of the "New Jeruselem will "pre-

they are welcome to the best there is, and

that when we all get in our work here,

and are ready to join our regiment in

heaven, that the fellows that we buried

years ago may stand on the parapet as we

come straggling in, and give us the old

soldiers' welcome with a "three times

three" and a tiger. And we shall say to

them, "all right, comrades, we should

have been here before, only we were de-

He was a red-nosed, wild eyed man from the head waters of Sage Run, and looked as if he hadn't been in town since oil was discovered. His rusty pants were several ried half a dozen coon skins in his right

At the postoffice corner he met a lady, and stopping her by holding the bunch of hides before her face, said:

"Can't I sell you something for to make a set of furs?" The lady screamed and shot over to the

other side of the street. "Does any of your neighbors want to buy anything of the kind?" he yelled. The lady screamed again.

"Now, what's the matter with Hanner?" remarked the red-nosed man as the lady disappeared in the door opposite. A moment later the man veered into a

cashier's window.

on any of them. Ketched every one of 'em in a box trap."

"We have no use for them," said the President politely, as he cast an oblique glance at these goods," "They will make you a vest," said the

red-nosed man. "Two hides will make you a vest and one'll make you a cap that'll wear you as long as you live."

"My dear sir," replied the President, somewhat confused, "we don't want hides here. Take them somewhere else, please." "Mebbe your wife would like a set of furs, and these is-"

"No, no, no," replied the banker impatiently, "take the things away; they are offensive." "What's that?" said the red nosed man,

sharply. "Take the blamed things out of this,"

exclaimed the exasperated banker; "they smell like a slaughter house."

"I'll take a dollar for the lot." "The people next door buy coon skins," put in the cashier: "take them in there. take them up town, take them down town, take them over the river, take "-"Gimme fifty cents for the lot," he per-

"If you don't get out of this I'll kick your head off," yelled the President.

"I'll take thirty cents for six," said the red-nosed man. "D'ye say the word?" and he dangled the bunch by the tails. The President started for the outside

naused and said: "Grea-a at Godfrey! If sealskin and sable were selling for a cent a car load, the hull town can't buy the sand-papered end of a rat's tail .- Oil City Derrick,

Justice.

"I hate to live in a new country," said

Jones, "where there is no law." '; Yer bet yer," chimed in Thompson 'Law is the only thing that keeps us out of everlasting chaos."

"Yes, indeed," said a legal gentleman present. "It is the bulwark of the poor man's liberty, the shield which the strong arm of justice throws over the weak, the solace and the balsam of the unfortunate and wronged, the-"

"Oh, stop 'er," remarked a man with one eye. "I won't have it that way. Law is the boss invention for rascals of all grades. Give me a country where there is no law, and I can take care of myself every time. Now, for instance, when I lived in Ohio I got a dose of law that I will never forget. I was in partnership with a man named Butler, and one morning we found our cashier missing with \$3,000. He had dragged the safe and dug out. Well, I started arter him and caught him in Chicago, where he was splurging around on the money. I got him arrested, and there was an examination. Well, all the facts were brought out and the defense moved that the case be dismissed, as the prosecution did not make out a case in the name of the firm and that if there was a firm the copartnership had not been shown by any evidence before the Court. To my astonishment the Court said the plea was O. K. and dismissed the case. Before I could off. Well, I followed him to St. Louis and there I tackled him again. I sent for my partner and we made a complete case, going for him in the name of the commonwealth and Smith, Butler & Co. Well, the the safe was my money exclusively, and Court held that he should have been after I tackled him again, and they let him go. Statutes of limitation, you see. Well,

I concluded to give it up, and I did. "But about four years afterward I was just made a hundred thousand in a mining swindle.' I looked, and it was my old cashier. I followed him to the botel and and nailed him in his room with the money. Now I says, 'Billy do you recognize your old boss?' and of course he did. Says I, 'Bill, I want that three thousand you stole from me, with the interest, and all legal and traveling expenses.' 'Ah, you do?' says he; ' didn't the courts decide that

"To thunder with the courts," says I, puttin' a sixshooter a foot long under his sent arms" to them and tell the boys that nose. "This is the sort of a legal document that I'm travelin' on now. This is the complaint, warrant, indictment, judge, jury, verdict and sentence all combined, and the firm of Colt & Co., of New Haven, are my attorneys in the case. When they speak they talk straight to the point of your mug, you bloody larceny thief. This jury of six, of which I am the foreman, is liable to be discharged at any moment. No technicality or statutes of limitations here, and a stay of proceedings won't last over four seconds. I want \$10,000 to square my bill, or I'll blow your blasted brains out." Well, he passed over the money right away, and said he hoped there'd be no hard feelings.

"Now, there's some Colorado law for inches too short at one end, and he car- you, and it's the kind for me! Eh, boys?" and the crowd with one accord concurred in the cheapness and efficacy of the plan by which a man could carry his court on his hip, instead of appealing to the blind goddess in Chicago and St. Louis. - Salt

A SIMPLE and needed improvement has been made in the tin cans used for preserving food. The body of the can has a beveled rim, upon the slope of which the cover is soldered. When the cover is tapped around the edge it is expanded, and the solder joint broken by the wedge action of the bevel. The can is thus opened with out injury to the lid, while the present inbank and threw the hides down at the convenient and even dangerous process "Got some A No. 1 coon skins here that tirely avoided.

I'll sell cheap. Not a scratch of a tooth Prehistoric Mining in Michigan. The Lake Superior mines have the advantage of producing metal free from any alloy of antimony or nickel or arsenic. In many of the mines great masses of native Night. metal are found, so large that they must be

cut in place with chisels. All the more important mines are situated on the ancient workings of a prehistoric race. They seem to have been ignorant of the fact that copper could be melted, for they left behind them the fragments too small to use and the masses too heavy to lift. Every day they subjected it to a temperature nearly high enough, without making a discovery which would have Bronze Age, and perhaps have enabled them to survive the struggle in which they ping it off the original owner." perished. They must have been very numerous, and have reached the point of development where they were capable of organizing industry.
In Isle Royale, near the Minong mine,

their pits, excavated to a depth of from ten to twenty feet in the solid rock. cover an area of from three to four hundred feet wide and more than a mile and a half in length. The labor expended here cannot have been much short of that involved in building a pyramid. Isle Royal is ten miles from the nearest land, and is fincapable of producing food, so that all supplies except fish must have been brought from some distant point. Their excavations could of course never go below the The man with the skins started for the point at which water would accumulate. sidewalk, and after having reached it he Their hammers, frequently to the number of several thousand, are found in heaps where they were evidently placed at the end of the season. As no graves or evidences of habitations are found, we can hardly doubt that the ancient miners lived south of the great lakes, and made yearly journeyings with fleets of canoes to the copper mines. The aggregate amount of the metal which they carried off must have been very great, and it has, I believe. been generally thought that the copper implements of the ancient Mexicans came from this source. M. Charnay in a recent number of the North American seems to think that the Mexicans reduced copper from its ores. A chemical analysis of their hatchets would solve the question, for Lake Superior copper is so free from alloys as to be unmistakable.

The superintendent of the old Caledonia mine in Ontonagon County kindly took me to the top of a cliff where three Cornish "tributers"-miners working not for wages but for a share of the product-had cleared out one of the ancient pits in the outcrop of the vein. They had brought out a quantity of copper, and had just uncovered a large mass which would weigh certainly not less than seven tons. Many battered stone hammers lav around the mouth of the pit. The active little Englishman, belonging to a race of hereditary miners perhaps as old as the mound-builders themselves, had come around the world from the east to finish the work of the departed Asiatic race who reached her from the west at a time to which no date can be assigned. Not far away another party had cut down a dead cedar to make props for their tunnel. As they were putting the log in position, from its centre dropped realize what was up the thief had walked a small but perfectly formed stone hammer which had never been used. It was made from a stone found. I believe, only on the north shore of the lake. This tree was not from two hundred and fifty years old; but as cedar is almost indestructible in this lawyer for the defense claimed that the climate, it may have been dead several money being taken from a private drawer hundred years. The axeman said that he had found several hammers in the centr that my partner had nothing to do with it; of cedars. It would seem barely possible that the case should be prosecuted by me | that this hammer had been placed in a individually, and not by the firm. The cleft of the tree, when it was a sapling, old 'bloke' who sat on the bench wiped that the wood might grow around the his spectacles, grunted round a while and groove and serve as a handle. At all dismissed the case. Away goes the man events, this one, which I have, was ceragain. Then I got another hitch on him | tainly placed where it was-about 30 inches and tried to convict him of theft, but the from the ground-by human hands, undoubtedly by the ancient miner himself, charged with embezzlement. Some years when the tree was a twig. - Harper's Magazine for May.

A certain Chicago vessel captain was complaining recently that he had invested down in Colorado and a man pointed to some money on 'Change and lost it all. A another man and said:-- 'That fellow has sympathizing ship chandler asked him whether he had been a bull or bear, to which he replied: "Neither. I was a jack

> The American Electric Light Company of Massachusetts has collapsed. The company owes \$15,000, and has no assets. It was organized with Col. Fred Grant as President. and Wm. Windom, ex-Secretary of the Treasury was one of the directors. About 8,000 shares have been sold at from \$1 to \$10 each.

VARIETIES.

Not VERY GREEN.-A showman, after assuring a reporter that nothing pleased the people more than something full of peril and bloodshed, gives the following incident of

"I ran a whole season on a lion that had eaten a keeper. The people came in crowds, expecting every day to see him make a breakfast of his trainer. Was he actually dangerous? Dangerous! He ate another trainer and then I lost him. His widder was actually in love with her husband, and she swore the animal should be killed, and the people sided with her; and, as the beast was getting old and the killing made a paying sensation, I did it. But I made all there was out of it. I insisted that the husband should have a gorgeous funeral. She said that there was nothing to bury, as the lion had eaten her husband. 'But ain't the dear departed in the lion? If we bury the lion, don't we bury the dear departed?' 'Cert,' she said. And we had it, and it was gorgeous. We had a procession with all our wagons in it, the regular street parade, only all our riders had black scarfs on 'em, and the wagons and horses and elephants and sich were draped in black, and the band played a dead march. The widder was in an open carriage in full mourning, with white handkerchief with black border to her eyes, looking on his minatoor. There wasn't no minatoor, but she held a case just the same That night the canvas couldn't hold the people. We run that two weeks to a splendid 'Seporita' Aguardente, the Lion Queen.' I locks were saturated like a sponge. gave her some old lions to practice on and in "Why don't you put on your hat, Sambo! She rid in 'The Halt in the Desert,' did the

does a society song and dance in a side show. When I get talent, I pay and keep it. My treasurer changes the names of my people every season, so as to have fresh attractions. Oh, I know my blz."-Cincinnati Saturday

THE DOG, THE RAVEN, AND THE MUTTON. A dog, finding a joint of mutton apparently guarded by a negligent raven, stretched himself before it with an air of intense satisfac-

stopping up the smiles with meat, "this is an instrument of salvation to my stomach-an instrument upon which I love to perform." "I beg your pardon," said the bird. "It was placed there specially for me, by one lifted them out of the Stone Age into the whose right to so convey it is beyond question, he having legally acquired it by chop-

> "I detect no flaw in your abstract of title." replied the dog. "All seems quite regular: but I must not provoke a breach of the peace by lightly relinquishing what I might feel i my duty to resume by violence. I must have time to consider; and in the meantime I will

dine." Thereupon he leisurely consumed the property in dispute, shut his eyes, yawned, turn ed upon his back, thrust out his legs divergently, and died. For the meat had been carefully poisoned-a fact of which the raven was guiltily conscious. There are several things mightier than brute force, and arsenic s one of them.

"KISS ME."-A rather good story is told by German paper, the Deuteches Montags-blatt. The servant of the newly married wife of a Berlin banker had remarked that every after noon, in the absence of Frau ---- 's husband a shabby looking individual, ill bred, and suspicious, called at the house and remained inquired: closeted with her mistress for an hour. Supposing some intrigue, she one day listened at the keyhole, and was horrified to hear a voice say: "Kiss me," and another apparently replying to the tender invitation by exclaiming: "Oh, you Don Juan! You good-for-noth ing!" The next time that shabby man called the servant managed to let the husband know A violent scene between the "happy pair' was the consequence. The presence of the suspicious visitor was however, soon and satisfactorily explained. He was a bird fancier, who had been requested by the gushing bride to teach a few amorous phrases to a pet parrot, with which she intended to surprise her husband on his birthday. Very German, isn't it?

WHY SHE DOESN'T COUNT THE YEARS .- In the green room of a Parisian theatre the conversation turned upon the delicate subject of age. Presently a gentleman visitor ventured up on the indiscreet query:

"Now, what age are you, my dear friend?" addressing his remarks to Mlle. X., who certainly can no longer be considered in her firs

"What a question, indeed!" said the lady how can that possibly interest you?"

"Simply curiosity," responded the visitor "Well, then, I will be frank with you Really I don't know. One counts one's mo ney, one's jewels and one's deeds of value because it may happen that they could be lost or stolen, but as I am absolutely certain that nobody will take a year from my age, and that I shall never lose one, why where is the need of counting?"

A GENTLEMAN in a village in New York State has a family of three or four little girls Not long since the children were talking about a pair of twins. One of them, an elder one, turned to her father and said:

"Papa, what do they call it when three be des come at once?" A little one, who was much interested in the conversation, and who had heard talk

about the small-pox, at once interrupted, and said with much animation: "I know, papa." "Well, what do they call it?" said the

ie " said the little one pro displaying her knowledge. SOMEWHAT OF A DIFFERENCE.--We me

with this witty and unanswerable report in a sketch of a short trip through a portion of Ireland. The writer is conversing with his car-driver.

"You are a Catholic, Jimmy?"

father.

children."

bride's mother."

"Yes, yer honor." "And you pray to the Virgin Mary?"

"I do, yer honor." "Well, there's no doubt she was a good woman; the Bible says so; but she may have been no better than your mother or mine." "That's true, your honor. But then you'll allow there's a mighty difference in their

SOMEWHAT INTERESTED .- One afternoon a stranger, observing a stream of people entering a church, approached a man of gloomy aspect, who was standing near the entrance and asked:

"Is this a funeral?" "Funeral! no," was the sepulchral answer

'it's a wedding." "Excuse me," added the stranger, "but thought from your serious look that you

might be a hired mourner." "No," returned the man, with a weary, far off look in his eyes, "I'm a son-in-law to the

A COUNTRY physician of limited sense and "limiteder" education, was called to see Mr. R.'s little boy, who was quite ill. He gave some medicine and left, promising to call on the following morning. When he arrived Mr. R. met him at the gate and informed him that the child was convalescent

"Convalescent?" said the doctor, "con valescent? Then if he is that bad off you'll have to call in some other physician; I never treated a case of it in my life!" and with that he mounted his horse and departed.

For the benefit of our country exchange we may state that the patent on the old lie about the farmer's daughter who husked 5 bushels of corn between breakfast and dinner time, expired on the 23d of February and has not been renewed. Any enterprising editor has now the legal right to locate the lie in his own part of the country and increase the amount to 132 bushels in two hours. It will be just about as near the truth as the old patent. and will be a pleasant change for the wearled readers.-Hawkeye.

A Negro was standing in the street of Por to Rico, where, as is well known, slavery still flourishes, when a storm burst over the town the rain descending in torrents. Sambo hastily pulled off his hat, and did his best to protect it from the downpour. The more hiz. When the woman got over her grief terrific it became, the greater efforts did he she went into the lion trainin' herself as make to preserve his hat, while his curly

less than a month she could do just as well as You would keep your head dry," observed a

the old man. She was a good woman, too.
She rid in 'The Halt in the Desert,' did the 'Not such a fool, sah," replied the nigger of cutting open these air-tight cases is en- bar'l act, did a good pad act, and is nowprac grinning. "Head belong to massa; hat betisin' bareback. She juggles tollable, and long to Sambo!'

Eternal vigilance is often the price of an A fowl in the hencoop is worth two in the base ball field.

Crows never complain without caws. That's

If you must dabble in shares, try plow-shares. No other kind pay such regular divi-Scientific mammas are feeding their daughters on phosphorus, because it is a good thing for making matches.

A lady on being asked why she called her wo canaries Wheeler and Wilson, replied: 'Because neither was a Singer.'' Every man is fond of striking the nail of the head; but, when it happens to be the finger-nail, his enthusiasm becomes wild and

At the door of a ready-made clothing store n one of the poorer quarters of Paris is the ign: "Don't go somewhere else to be robbed; sign: "Don't ; walk in here."

Is it because man is made from dust that he is always dry? And is it not true that when he wishes to dampen himself he has to part with some of his dust?

Lady Lodger—"Your dog, sir, is unbear-able. He howls all night." Male Lodger— "Indeed! Well, he might do worse than that; he might play the piano all day." "Never leave what you undertake until you can reach your arm around it and clinch your hands on the other side," says a recently published book for youngmen. Most excel-lent advice; but what if she screams?

Her Veto.-They were seated on the sofa where they had been for four long hours, "Augustus, do you know why you remind me of the Chinese?" "No, dearest; why?" "Because you won't go." The meeting then adjourned sine die.

A boy who was recently taken to church for the first time, had his attention specially drawn to a man in the choir, who was playing on a bass-viol. After leaving the church he inquired: "Papa, what was that thing the man kept scratching on its back with a stick?"

"Edward, what do I bear-that you have "Edward, what do I near—that you have disobyed your grandmother, who told you just now not to jump down these steps? "Grand-ma didn't teil us not to, papa; she only came to the door and said: 'I wouldn't jump down those steps, boys:' and I shouldn't think she would, an old lady like her!"

A stranger in a printing office asked the youngest apprentice what his rule of punctuation was. Said the boy: "I set up as long as I can hold my breath, and then I put a comma; when I gape, I insert a semicolon, and when I want to sneeze I make a paragraph."

Music Teacher: "Oh, yes, Miss Clotilda likes playing tunes well enough; but she shudders at the very mention of the scales!" Retired cheese monger's wife, loftily: "I should hope so, indeed! You'li bear in mind, sir, that we have nothing to do with business

A little girl once took a letter from her mother to an old friend. "Many thanks, my child," she said; "you may tell your mother that you are a good child and a faithful little messenger." "Thank you, ma'am; and I shall tell her, too, that I didn't ask you for ten cents, because mamma told me not to."

The late Lord Lytton was peculiarly happy in returning a compliment. When he met on a certain occasion the novelist, Thackeray, the latter said: "You will pardon me for the unpleasant things I have written about you in Fraser." "You will pardon me," replied Lord Lytton, "for never having read

The full term of three years had nearly expired, and they were discussing at the break-fast table the certainty that they must move and the uncertainty as to where, when the young miss of the parsonage drew a heavy sigh. "Oh, I was thinking what a mistake sigh. "Oh, I was thinking when a married a Meth-

Magistrate: "You assert that you each have an occupation. State them." First Vagrant: "Iam a renovator of second-hand tooth-picks, your Honor." Second Vagrant: "And I am engaged in the business of smoking glasses for the observation of eclipses, which in some measures accounts for my frequent period of prolonged leisure."

Bokseller-What sort of books do you want. sir? Customer—Oh, such books as a gentle-man generally has. Bookseller—About how many? Customer—Well, my library is 12 by 15, and I want it full. Bookseller—Will you have them bound in Russia or Morocco? Customer—You needn't send them so far, have them bound in New York."

A well known merchant was walking down to business Saturday morning, when he was accosted by a gamin, who shouted out: "Say, mister, there's suthin' on your coattail." "Yes, I know—buttons," said the merchant, mindful of All Fool's Day. When he got into the office, and his partner quietly removed a dish cloth from his coat he felt like anologizing to the small boy.—Toronto like apologizing to the small boy .- Toronto Mail.



"THE PAPER."

(Continued.)

"Publication day" is always a busy time in the composing room; every face wears a sort of "England-expects-everyman to-do his-duty" expression. The finishing touches are to be given to the markets, the latest quotations being left to the last possible moment. The morning's mail may kring an important notice, or a communication which will be unseasonable if left over till another issue, which must be put in type as quickly as nimble fingers can do it. The "copy" in such cases is sometimes cut into "takes" of three or four lines, and divided among the compositors; it is easy to see that if written on both sides of the paper, it takes some of the proverbial cunning of a "Philadelphia lawyer" to get the several parts properly placed. Many offices make it a rule to consign to the waste basket any article, however excellent, which is written on both sides of the paper.

Proofs and revises accumulate upon the proof-reader's table, and it is in the hurry of these few hours that errors bud and blossom most numerously. A proof-reader's must stay at the office until the very last revise is in, then, with aching eyes he streets at three o'clock in the morning. running the risk of being mistaken for a capitalist on his devious way after a "night with the boys," and being "held up" by a footpad, who wouldn't notice him otherwise. He must be a compendium of general information; a sort of a walking cyclopædia, intimately acquainted with the dictionary, and personally familiar with transitive and intransitive verbs, and know instinctively what a man is getting himself could not make sense of it, and be and typegraphical errors. When it is re- abroad in the land.

membered that the transposition of a letter or syllable, or the presence or absence of a comma will entirely change the meaning of a paragraph, and that he often gets marks whatever appear, it will be seen he must bring to his work a quick eye, the power to concentrate his mind on the work, in allowing "anti" to take the place of war, nearly cost a newspaper its existence, a patriotic mob threatening to "clean out" the whole thing; and but a short time ago a superfluous cipher, appearing in the statement of the indebtedness of a Lenawee County bank, caused a "run" which if continued would have crippled its business seriously. It is stated that the publications of the Harpers' are most free from errors, and at one time there was a stand ing offer of \$100 for any error discovered in Magazine, Bazar or Weekly. All matter passes through the hands of two of the best proof-readers to be had, whose professional pride is piqued by rivalry with each other. Even with the utmost care errors will creep in, for a transposed letter was not long ago detected upon the fair pages of the Weekly.

In making up, the "chases" are put in place, the revised galleys are "dumped" upon the "imposing stone," a large slab upon which the pages of the paper are ranged side by side. Matter must go on its proper page; it would never do for an agricultural article to get among the plums and pears of the horticultural department. and sheep and Shorthorns would not be tolerated in the Household. Advertisements are paid for according to the place they are to occupy, and must be put there, The mysterious letters or figures at to the man who makes up. No small amount of calculation is needful to secure just the proper amount of matter to fill 'measures up" and finds he is "short," ing doggerel rhyme:

"These two lines that look so solemn, Were put in here to fil this column." Evidently some rhymster was "inspired" for the occasion.

When everything is in place, the forms are "leveled;" that is, with a mallet and planer, the type is pounded even and made perfectly solid and firm; they are then "locked up," and are ready to be sent to the press, where they are put into a "bed" prepared for them; this bed slides back and forth, passing alternately from the roller which inks the forms forward under a large roller, over which a man who 'feeds" the press, slides a single sheet of the paper, which passes on the type and the roller takes the impression, and, while another is following it, is received upon an upright iron frame as it comes from under the roller, which frame lays it carefully upon the pile of printed sheets. The process is rapid, the sheets following each other continuously.

The Scott press, the latest and most im proved patent of the printing press, and a nost wonderful piece of machinery, prints from a continuous roll of paper, printing on both sides, cutting, pasting and folding, so that the paper goes in blank at one end, up again of the entire length, during which water, for all paper must be "wet down" rollers clad in these metal suits.

are taken to the folder. Here a single by the feeder, a lever seizes it, and doubles it once, drawing it under to another bar, which puts in another fold, the folding being done so rapidly that the eye can hardly follow the process, noting most the full sheet and then the folded one delivered beneath the machine.

Next comes the mailing. Most offices use "Dick's mailer," a most convenient machine, which is as much of an improvement on the old plan, which necessitated the writing of each man's name on his paper, as the modern printing press 1s more rapid than Guttenberg's first model. The man in charge of the "mail list" has prepared strips upon which are printed the name of each subscriber at several postoffices, the headed by the name of the office in larger type. The mailer is in shape something like a bellows, between the two sides of

which is an inclined plane on which is placed one of these strips, the slip being coated with paste by its passage down this plane, at the foot of which is a sharp knife. The mailer takes this in one hand. and with a pile of papers before him, he place is no sinecure. On a daily paper he presses the mailer upon the paper, at the same time working with his thumb the lever which makes the knife cut off the stumbles homeward through the deserted name, the same motion presses it firmly on the paper, which he quickly slips aside and marks another. All copies designed for the same office are laid by themselves, with the name of the office to head the pile. Another takes each pile of papers, rolls it in a wrapper, one quick stroke of a brush pastes it, like a flash he writes the name of LADIES' COMPLETE OUTFIT. the postoffice for which it is designed upon it, and it is ready for the mail-bag. At another table single papers are being done the intricacies of pronouns. He must up, these being the copies sent to England and other foreign countries. (upon which at in a sentence so involved that the writer stamps must be placed before mailing), and those sent to the few localities where able to wrestle successfully with the most | there is but a single subscriber. When the "crabbed" handwriting, whose myster- bags are all full they are sent to the office ious characters could give points to the where Uncle Sam's dues are paid, the old Rosetta Stone. He is responsible to no gentleman always doing business on a small extent for the good looks of the pa- ready money basis, and in a few hours, per, and must keep his "weather eye" east, west, north and south, the packages open for turned letters, misspelled words are flying, and the MICHIGAN FARMER is

WHOLESALE JELLY-MAKING.

The neat and careful woman who during the fruit season, gathers, picks over and hold of letters in which no punctuation prepares her own fruit for jellies, jams and marmalades, takes infinite pains to have them clearly semi-transparent, to use the best of fruit and nicest of sugar, religious and the ability to understand a subject as ly refrains from squeezing the jelly-hag. well as the writer. A proof-reader's error least the jelly be cloudy, and strains the amber syrup into dainty moulds and glassante," during the excitable days of the es to harden. If her home, made supply is exhausted by the drains upon it, she may possibly buy a tempting looking glass. whose beauty is further enhanced by an attractive colored label, setting forth that it is pure "fruit extract" put up in an extraordinary manner expressly to suit the fastidious.

Let us take a peep into a "jelly factory,"

and pry into the process. It is not an easy

thing to do, for there are "trade secreta" to be preserved inviolate, but newspaper people have ways of finding out the "true inwardness" of things, quite astonishing to those who like the ostrich, carefully hide their heads and fancy they have concealed themselves. To this factory-which is not so far from Detroit as it might be if the distance were greater, is shipped theparings and cores of fruit from the apple evaporators, the refuse which is usually fed to swine on the farm. A respectable porker would disdain the stuff in the condition in which it sometimes reaches the factory, sour and mouldy as it is. But it is received, dumped from the barrels upon the floor of the factory, and shoveled from thence into the great kettles in which the filthy mass is cooked. No sugar ever finds its way here, but instead we have plenty of that delectable product of modern science, glucose. This is turned into or there is a row with advertiser or agency. | the kettles by the barrel full; it is a thick, waxy syrup, which helps give consistency the bottom of an "ad" are a guide and firmness to the "delicious fruit extract" produced by distilling the refuse mentioned. All sorts of jellies are manu. factured here, grape, raspberry, current, each department, and when the foreman apple, but the same fertile invention which enabled the economical old woman to his "two-line thoughts" are not apt to be make her "seven kinds of cake out of of a character which would be beneficial jone dough," helps the frugal minded proto the public. I remember seeing once at s prietor to dispense with all fruit except the close of a lengthy "leader" the follow- his apple cores, by simply adding various 'flavoring extracts."

"Say, Bill, wots this'ere kettle goin' to

turn out?" "Old man said that's fur stra'bry." In goes a quantity of "flavor" as innocent of any acquaintance with a strawberry bed as the whole "jelly" is of berries. The 'stuff is pressed, put in cans and glass jars, attractively labeled and put upon the market. It hath a far away taste and odor of fruit about it, like the fains fragrance of roses that might be exhaled from a very much dried up rose, but no more resembles the delicious compounds of home manufacture than glucose is like cane sugar. But it looks all right, and the want of flavor is forgiven or ignored in the light of the gay label. Truly, "where ignorance is bliss, 'tis folly to be wise." Any one at all inclined to make further acquaintance with the virtues of these socalled "pure fruit jellies," can find them

corner grocery. A GENEROUS PROFFER.

for sale in unlimited quantities at any

Permit me to say a word of encouragement to Miss Anna G. Arland and her enterprise, as set forth in her communication and is delivered ready for the mailer at to your valuable paper. I wish her sucthe other. The use of the cylinder of pacess, she deserves it; her brows should be per necessitates the unrolling and rolling | crowned with A. G. Arland of roses for the spirit she manifests, and the noble senti process it is moistened by a fine spray of ments she uttered for the cause of temperance; there is no "uncertain sound" before it will take the "impression." For about them; and if all our young ladies ordinary presswork bundles of paper are would speak out in the same fearless manplunged in a bath and piled with dry ones, ner, it would do more for the cause of temwhich they dampen sufficiently. In the perance than all the compulsory acts of Scott press no type goes on the press; an our legislators. I would give her my electrotype of the forms is taken, in a "first-born" were he here (to assist her); circular shape, the paper passing between but he, brave boy, in common with so many of our loved ones, went up to the field, The press which prints the MICHIGAN and gave away his young life, to secure FARMER delivers the sheets full size upon to us the priceless boon for which our the table as described, from whence they fathers bled and died, the deathless boon of liberty. But I have another son, now sheet is slipped forward from a platform | 24, bred a farmer, with a heart as true as steel; whose breath has never been poisoned with the vile "Indian weed," and whose hand is not tremulous with the potations and the effects of that "invisible and accursed spirit of rum;" and I hereby give her full permission to seek the heart and hand of that son, to help her in the selection and cultivation of her farm and

the fruits best adapted to the location. J. H. LAWRENCE. CALIFORNIA, Branch Co., Mich.

is now well known to be a convenient, practical and advantageous manner of purchasing goods. An order entrusted to us for any kind of

will be promptly and reliably filled. We have an immense stock of Silks, Satins, Velvets, Black and Colored Dress Goods, Percales, Cambrics, Zephyrs, Linens. House Furnishing Goods, Laces, Embroideries, White Goods, Gloves, Hosiery, Small Wares, Trimmings, Ribbons, Underwear, Corsets, Cloths, Cloakings, Shawls and Garments, Infant's and Children's wear. In fact everything in the Dry Goods line necessary for

Send for Sample of any Goods Wanted. A trial order solicited.

TAYLOR, WOOLFENDEN

& CO.

Importers and Retailers of Dry Goods, 165 & 167 Woodward Ave. DETROIT, MICH.

(Continued from first page.)

Now how shall we breed our flock so as to secure a good degree of uniformity, and con-form to our standard of excellence, is a probform to our standard of excellence, he prob-lom which every ambifious breeder is trying to solve. First we must have absolute purity of American Merino blood, thereby securing in some degree a uniformity of type among thenear and more remote progenitors. Second and most important of all, we want a superior make animal whose excellence comes by right male animal whose excellence comes by right of natural inheritance from both fire and lam, and so prepotent and self-asserting as to stamp his own individuality upon the pro-

geny.

A law or principle in breeding that holds true in one department of the live stock industry, app'les with equal force to all, and if we can draw instructive lessons from the horse department we should be bigoted not to do so. Is prepotency the result of line breeding, type breeding, or in-and in breeding, or does it depend entirely upon type breeding even though the other courses are followed in looking for our illustration we shall not

In looking for our illustration we shall not draw from the thoroughbred race horse, who for many generations has been bred with the one object in view, viz., great speed at the running gait, but look to the general purpose American trotter who possesses as great and diversified excellence as our American Merino. The origin of Justin Morgan, the founder of the Morgan family of horses, is will obscured in mystery. By some he was founder of the Morgan family of horses, is still obscured in mystery. By some he was claimed to be by Beautiful Bay, and by others by a Dutch Bulluck horse. Certainly we have no evidence of line or in-beeding, and yet a more prepotent sire never lived among horses. Like the cube stone which when broken to fragments, each fragment is a cube, so a Morgan was a Morgan, even to the twelfth generation, each having the lefts movement and arisioa Morgan, even to the twelfth generation, each having the loftly movement and aristocratic hearing of the fountain head. Of the most successful sires that came af erhim, Sherman Morgan was out of a Narngansett pacer mare; Black Hawk and his son Ethan pacer mare; black hawk and no son Ecoan Allen out of mares of ubknown blood; Sher-man Black Hawk was fr.m a Hambletonian mare, while Daniel Lambert, the greatest sire of tuem all, was from Fanny Cook, by Abdal-lab. In neither of the above cases have we in breeding or line-breeding, and we are forced to the conclusion that in each case there was a union of blood lines that possessed an affiu-

ity for each other.

Rysdyk's Hambleton'an, the founder of the Rysdyk's Hambleton an, the founder of the great Hambleton in family and the sire of 35 horses that have trouted in 2:30 or better, was a horse that possessed several strong crosses to imported Messenger, and hence was to a certain extent an in-bred horse, and while certain extent an in-bred horse, and while Messenger was grey in color, Hambletonian was a beautiful bay, and his transmission in the color line was no less marked than his transmission of speed. This quality we must attribute to his out crosses, to imported Bellfounder who was the sire of his dam. Hambletonian never sired a sorrel colt, this is true of his sons Voluncer and Knickerbocker. Volunteer was out of Lady Patriot, by Young Patriot, and has been a more prepotent sire Parriet, and has been a more prepotent sire cent of colis according to the number got of each that have trotted in 2:30 or better, while he far outranks with record in the teens, having five to Hambletonian's two. teens, having five to fishinderonian's two. Knicker bocker was out of Lidy Patchen, by Geo, M. Patchen, g dam by Abdallah. He is compara ively young and has much of his reputation yet to make as a sire of trotters. St. Armand by Cuvier, son of Hambletonian out of Emma Arterburn, by Mambrino Patchen, is another prepotent sire in the

Geo. Wilkes by a Hambletonian dam, by Henry Clav who has 12 sires and daugater to his credit in the 2:30 list, has placed nine of them there during 1883, and '81, with Suerman and St. Gothard just over the line of the above 11 sires, and three of them are more or less inbred, while the remaining eight, in-cluding Volunteer with 22 performers, D niel Lambert 21 performers and Wilkes with 12 as above. are the result of absolute outcross ing. Hence we see that prepotency does not law in horse breeding that where the sire dam trots, the colt will trot too. No and dam trots, the coit will trot 100. No breeder of Am rican Merinos would select a ran to head his flock from the pedigree alone, however regal, yet he could d-termine his line breeding, or in-and-in breeding at a glance. We may have two sheep with blood type, and breed them to a ram of the same inherited excellence and the golden fruitage I am no longer an advocate o will come. I am no longer an advocate of close in and in breeding. From my experience and observation, I am satisfied that it tends towards impaired vitality and barrenness, especi-fly among our higbly improved American Merino flocks, whose great burden of fleece severely tries the vital power of the animal. Yet I believe toat every careful breeder can own stock rams, raise his own by breeding a few of the choicest ewest to rams not related few of the choicest ewes to rams not related to the flock, and use their progeny as stock I can readily see how one can practice rams. I can readily see how one can practice in-and-in breeding with success, where the aim is simply to eccure careass and constitutional vigor, at a sacrifice of fashlonable points and fleece; in such cases the vital forces are taxed only in one direction. We make a great mistake in supposing that we can fol-low the example of Bates, Colling and Ell-man, who were forming new breeds out of autiquated materials. Our breed is established and our ideal type at hand.

Mr. W. E. Dana than read a long address on wool and its characteristics, illustrating the different grades by drawings, and giving much practical infermation in regard to its growth, and its value to the manufacturer. The record of the shear-

NAME OF OWNER.

Age, years,
Age of flecce.
Length fibre.
Weight of
Carcas, 3bs.
Weight of
flecce in
1bs and ozs.

17 07 219 17 0316 222 334 John S Beecher C H Richmond F Fellows C Clark & Son C Bennett C Taft S Parmel ES Parmalee J C Clark & So Wm G Markham (a. O Cossico
do
C H Richmond
M L Taft
John Pierce Ray Brothers (b) do (c)
WJ Tyler (d)
MF Gibbs
PM Martin & Son
M Mariner
Beanett Brothers
John S Becker
Julius Stickney
George Martin
Julius Stickney
Ray Brothers

do
J W Cole
M F Gibbs
P M Martin & Son
M L Taft
E S Parmer

There were 93 ewes and 66 rams ex-

hibited, and they made up a show that has rarely been equalled anywhere. Where ideal rams of the American and delaine Merine there were so many good animals it would be difficult to pick out any particular ones

as worthy of more than general attention. Great care was taken in the weighing and recording of the fleeces, and those present exhibited the greatest interest in the result. I found the FARMER a welcome visitor among the wide awake and enterprising sheep men of this section, and to the officers of the Association and exhibitors generally thanks are due for the courteous treatment accorded your representative. They all seemed to take much interest in learning how the sheep men of Michigan were doing, with many of whom they are quite intimate. There is no fear of the sheep business declining here for want of interest, judging from what I saw during my visit.

CITY ITEMS.

FAIRBANKS POST, G. A. R., of this city, are making arrangements to decorate the soldier's graves in the various city cemeterie on Decoration day.

THE trial of Hugh S. Peop'es, for the murder of Martha Whitla, takes place in the Wayne Circuit Court on Wednesday May 3rd. Dr. Hollywood is to have a separate trial.

Two more of the prisoners who escape from the Wayne County jail have been recaptured. Their names are Closson and Rev nolds. They were awaiting trial for check raising, and were arrested in Chicago by the police of that city.

"M QUAD" of the Free Press, is now in the south obtaining data from the inhabitants of that section for a series of articles on the battles of the rebellion. "Quad" is a great his torian and his pen pictures of the great battles are as reliable as Vennor's almagac.

W. E. SAVAGE & Co., of this city, publishers of the Western Home Journal, have commenced the publication of a little paper for Sunday Schools cal'ed the Angelus. It is nicely printed, and presents a very creditable appearance. It is of course strongly Catholic, and will ro doubt prove very acceptable to the little folks of that denomination.

THE Knights Templer Conclave, which takes place in this city May 9th, promises to be one of the largest gatherings of Sir Knights that has ever taken place in this State. The Detreit, Grand Haven and Milwaukee Railway have arranged for a cheap excursi n on the live of their road, from St. Johns and sta tions east as far as Fenton. The rates of fare have been very low, and no doubt a large number will take advantage of the opportunity to visit the city at that time.

THERE are several of our readers, who bave been the victims of the notorious Bob McKinney, who will be p'essed to learn that he is now in a fair way of meeting his just deserts, a jury in the Recorder's Court baving found him guilty of receiving stolen property, and depend upon inbrecting or outcrossing, but is the result of a union of harmonious strains of blood, and a common inheritance of quality from both sire and dam. Hence the rule is a very strong infinence at work in his favor in this city, and among a class of citizens whom one appropriated with the heads of the property of the city. whom one unacquainted with the inside work ings of Detroit's social life, would never suppose could have anything in common with one who has an almost national reputation as a crook and confidence man, glance. We may have two sheep with blood line nearly alike, the one a mere scub, the other a prince among his kind. What constitutes the difference in type and character?

The old principle that like begets like, of the likeness of some ancestor, is a correct one, yet we find cropping out all too often the likeness of the ancestor rather than the immediate progenior; yet the pathway is the right and leads to utimate success. Let us the dams of our prospective stock. salect as the dams of our prospective stock rams those who have sirc. grand fire, and dam in a social position, but also those who have the Michigan avenue scales during the past week; rams those who have been selected by the people to enforce the domain a social position, but also those who have the Michigan avenue scales during the Michigan avenue scale during the Michigan avenue sca laws against just such criminals.

> IMPORTANT TO TRAVELERS.-Special in ducements are offered you by the Burlington route. It will pay you to read their ad vertisement to be found elsewhere in this

WHERE machinery is used the Drew Oil Cup will save 60 per cent of oil. Write for circular. Borden, Selleck & Co., Chicago,

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound doubtless ranks first as a curative agent in all diseases of the procreative system, degener ation of the kidneys, irritation of the bladder, urinary calculi, &c., &c. Send to Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, 233 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass., for pamphlets.

"How do you manage" said a lady to a friend, "to appear so happy all the time?" "Talways have Parker's Ginger Tonic handy," was the reply, "and thus keep myself and family in good health. When I am well I always feel good natured." See other column.

Sold Out.

Special Telegram to Henry, Johnson & Lord. FREEDOMVILLE, OHIO.-We have sold all those Baxter's Mandrake Bitters you sent us. They give universal satisfaction. Send us twelve dozen forthwith.

J. WERTS & SON.

The Rev. Chas. E. Piper, of Wakefield, R I., writes: "I have used Baxter's Mandrake Bitters in my family for over two years, and as a result have not called a Physician in the whole time. My wife had been an invalid for years, but these Bitters have cured her.

PETROLEUM is more extensively used in Russia for fuel than in this country. Upon the Balachanskoi railway the locomotives are heated with crude naptha, which is introduced into the tender as it comes from the wells, and so far no accidents have resulted from its use, it is claimed. All the ships upon the Caspian sea are also heated with this liquid combustible; the cost being only half that of coal. The use of petroleum, with injectors for introducing it into furnaces, is found to be very convenient. The combustion is easily regul ated, the absence of sulphur causes the furnaces to last longer; cinders, smoke, and sparks are done away with, and the work of the stokers is much simplified.

FROM January 1 to March 25, 1882, the import of specie to this country was \$941,. 579, and the export \$12,751,303, leaving a balance against us of \$11,809,724. For the same time last year the import was \$11, 545,798, and the export \$2 946 329. making a balance in our favor of \$8,599. 469. This is not the sort of showing to which we have been accustomed, and increasing familiarity does not render it more

agreeable.

COMMERCIAL.

DETROIT WHOLESALE MARKET.

TURSDAY, May 2, 1882. Flour.-Receipts for the week, 13,222 bbls. hipments, 6,389 bbls. The market continue very steady at rates ruling for the past two weeks Low grades are rather neglected, and buyers de mand concessions, and all concessions are refused At present prices of wheat, flour cannot be sold lower without loss. Quotations are as follows:

White wheat, roller process..... Choice white wheat (country)..... Wheat .- The receipts of wheat for the week

have been 106,458 bu., against 93,660 bu. the previous week. Shipments, 88,798 bu. Receipts show a necided improvement so far as this markets is con cerned, but the market has not been weakened any thereby. In fact prices have been tending up ward all week, and are now from 2@216c higher than last week. Business is light, and speculative purchases few. Yesterday the market was quiet but prices higher than on Saturday. No. 1 white closed at \$1 85%, and No. 2 red at \$1.39%. In fuures, May closed at \$1.35, June at \$1.34, July at \$1.28% August at \$1.12%, and seller the year at

Corn-The market yesterday was stronger, and No. 2 sold at 78c, and rejected at 77c. For May delive y 77c was paid.

Oats. - Are scarce, prices have advanced. On the board yesterday 56c was bid for No. 1 white, 831/4c for No. 1 mixed, and 55c for No. 2 white, out none were offered. Later in the day sales were made of a carload of No. 2 white at 541/2c, and one do at 55c

Barley .- Market quiet; good to choice samples are taken at \$2 00@2 20 per cental. Sales were made yesterday at \$2 20 per cental. Rye. - Very little being received. Market firm

at 95c per bu. Corn Meal.-Fresh ground is quoted at \$34 00 per ton for fine and \$32 for coarse. Feed.-Bran is quoted at \$21 per ton, coars

feed at \$23 and fine at \$24@25. Butter .- Fine fresh made butter is now quote at 25c per lb., but the bulk of the offerings are sold at 20 to 24c. Receipts are not heavy, but the demand is very light, and even at the decline dealers do not find a quick market.

Cheese- Good old cheese is scarce and 14@1416c is paid for it, but new is being sold at 12c for the Eggs.-The market is stronger, and fresh are

offered at 16@17c per doz.

Beans.—Stocks light and market firm at \$3 35 @3.40 for hand picked and \$2 50@2 80 for unpicked Beeswax.-Invoices of pure quoted at 20@21c; n stock it is held at 25@26c. Clover Seed .- Market dull. Prime sells at

\$4 60. The season is about over and the market neglected. Dried Fruit .- The market is very quiet,

with holders quoting at 6@7 cents for apples evaporated apples, 13c; Peaches, 18@23c per lb. Potatoes. - There is a very steady market for good rotatoes, and prices range from \$1 05@1 19 per bu by the carload. Foreign are quoted dull and lower at 75@80c per bu. Honey.-Choice new comb is dull at 16@17c per lb., and old at 15@16c.

Onions .- Market quiet at \$? 25@2 50 per bbl New Bermundas sell at \$1 90@2 00 per bu crate. Hay,-Dull; dock rates for baled hay about \$13 00@14 00 for choice timothy. By the carload about \$15@16 per ton is the range of prices. Wood,--Firm; rates for wood delivered are

\$6 25@6 50 for hickory, and \$5 75 for beach and maple; soft wood, \$4. @1 15; Wisconsin blue at \$1 65@1 75. The market

Maple Sugar .- In good supply at 10@11c per b. Market quiet and demand light. Provisions .- The market is again higher for pork products. except lard which is a shade lower.

in this market are as follows:				
Mess		19	25@19	9 50
Family do		19	500	
?lear do		21	5000	1 30
Lard in tierces, per lb		11	160	1156
ard in kegs, per ib		12	0	1216
lams, per lb		13	0	1316
Shoulders, per 1b		83	á @	9 ~
Choice bacon, per lb		12	167	13
Extra Mess beef, per bbl	13	CO	@ 18	3 20
fallow, per lb		7	0	71/4
Oried beef, per lb		13	0	15

Cattle, Sheep Hoc

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

At the Michigan Central Yards. Saturday, April 29, 1881. The following were the receipts at these yards:

۱		No.	No.	No.
ı	Albion	22		
I	Brigaton	28		
I	Battle Creek	66	51	31
ł	Chadwick		588	
1	Dexter	18	231	
ı	D. G. H. & M. R'y	73	97	34
١	Fowlerville	86	180	•••
١	Howell	13	28	
١	Milford	2	80	
ļ	Mars all	22		
1	Metamora			
1	0x ord		104	• • •
1	Plymouth	26	65	15
١	Portland	12	104	8
1	Saltne	16	4	1
1	South Lyon	9	24	
	Union City	12		2
1	William-ton	94		
	Webberville	.0	18	
	Ypeilauti	99		
	Drove in	197	150	
	DIOTO M	104	100	**
	Total	690	1,714	20
	10001	600	1,714	20

The offerings of cattle at these yards numbere 630 Lead, against 501 last week. The market opened up on Friday with an active demand and prices fully higher than those of last week. On Saturday the demand was n tquite so active as on the preceding day, and prices eased off a little, the market closing at the following:

QUOTATIONS. Bresnahan sold Wm Wreford & Co a mixed lot of

Streaman with which we will be a self-stream with the work of the work of the will be a self-stream with the work of the work of the work of the will be a self-stream with the work of th

Merriti sold Burt Speucer 12 good shipping steers av 1,08d lbs at \$6.25.
Danning sold Duff & Caplis a mixed lot of 26 head of fair butchers' stock av 742 lbs at \$5.25.
J-nnings sold Sullivan 7 choice shipping steers av 1,720 lbs at \$6.70.
Stead sold WmWreford & Co a mixed lot of 10 head of fair butchers' stock av 904 lbs at \$5.25.
C Roe sold Burt Spencer 17 ch.ice butchers' steers av 1,100 lbs at \$5.50.
Stebler sold Drake 4 choice shipping steers av 1,400 lbs at \$5.25.

steers av 1,400 lbs at \$0.50
Stabler sold Drake 4 choice shipping steers av 1,420 lbs at \$7.

McMullen sold Duff & Caplis a mixed lot of 5 head of fair butchers' stock av 1,025 lbs at \$5.3 good butchers' steers to Fitzpatrick av 866 lbs at \$0.75, and a helf r weighig 740 lbs at \$5.05.

C Roe sold John Robinson a mixed lot of 10 head of good butchers' steers to Fitzpatrick av 866 lbs at \$0.75, and a helf r weighig 740 lbs at \$5.75, a w860 lbs at \$5.10; 12 av 902 lbs at \$5.50, and 4 thin ones av 720 lbs at \$5.10; 12 av 902 lbs at \$5.50, and 4 thin ones av 720 lbs at \$4.00.

McHugh sold Kammon a mixed lot of 12 head of fair butchers' stock av 800 bs at \$5.10.

Reid Sold Drake 13 feeders av 884 lbs at \$4.75.

McHugh sold Duff & Caplis a mixed lot of 21 head of fair butchers' stock av 770 lbs at \$5.05.

McHugh sold Duff & Caplis a mixed lot of 21 head of fair butchers' stock av 770 lbs at \$5.05.

Bockaw sold Burt Spener 4 good shipping steers av 1,031 lbs at \$6.25, and 2 fair cows to Duff & Caplis av 1,050 lbs at \$4.90.

Canton sold Dr. kew good shipping steers av 1,031 lbs at \$6.50.

Sheldon sold Wm Wre'ord & Co 4 good shipping steers av 1,330 lbs at \$6.25; 3 fair but hers' steers steers av 1,340 lbs at \$6.25; 3 fair but hers' steers steers av 1,340 lbs at \$6.25; 3 fair but hers' steers steers av 1,340 lbs at \$6.25; and a mixed 1 t of 7 head of thin butchers' stock av 600 lbs at \$4.00.

C Roe sold E Davey 8 choice butchers' heifers av 70 lbs at \$6 50. 770 lbs at \$6 50.

Freeman sold Drake 4 fine shipping steers at 1,05 lbs at \$56 36, and 6 stockers av 45 lbs at \$3 Taylor sold Wm Wreford & Co a mixed lot of 1 head of fair butchers' steers av 956 lbs at \$5, and good butchers' steers av 956 lbs at \$6. Roe sold Rice 4 good shipping steers av 1,080

C: Roe sold Rice 4 good shipping steers av 1,030 lbs at \$6 35.

Harger sold Drake 5 feeders av 790 lbs at \$4 70.

Rundel sold Fitzpartick 4 fair butchers' steers and helfers av 950 lbs at \$5 35.

Switzer & Ackley sold Kammon a mixed lot of 13 head of fair butchers' stock av 282 lbs at \$5.

Harger sold Burt Spencer 8 choice shipping steers av 1,154 at \$6 75.

Switzer & Ackley sold Duff & Caplis a mixed lot of 10 head of coarse butchers' stock av 781 lbs at \$425.

Switzer & Ackley sold Duff & Uapus a mixed of to head of coarse butchers' stock av 781 lbs at \$125.

Brown & Spencer rold Fitzpatrick 7 good butchers' steers av 814 lbs at \$550.

Pearh sold Drake 13 choice shipping steers av 1,100 lbs at \$655.

C Roe sold Rice a mixed lot of 14 head of fair butchers' stock av 833 lbs at \$550.

Lovewell sold J Wreford a mixed lot of 6 head of coarse butchers' stock av 740 lbs at \$420.

Brown & Spencer sold Drake 15 good shipping steers av 1,137 lbs at \$50.

Harger sold Fitzpatrick a mixed lot of 4 head of fair butchers' stock av 10,00 lbs at \$540.

Lovewell sold Fitzpatrick a mixed lot of 4 head of fair butchers' stock av 945 lbs at \$5.0.

Henry rold Sullivan a mixed lot of 20 head of good bu chers' stock av 877 lbs at \$5.0.

Stevenson sold Duff & Caplis a mixed lot of 9 head of fair butchers' stock av 867 lbs at \$5.

Gifford sold McGee a mixed lot of 21 lead of thin butchers' stock av 878 lbs at \$5.

Gifford sold McGee a mixed lot of 21 lead of thin butchers' stock av 878 lbs at \$5.

Beach sold McIutire a mixed lot of 8 head of fair butchers' stock av 887 lbs at \$5.

Beach sold McIutire a mixed lot of 8 head of fair butchers' stock av 887 lbs at \$5.

Beach sold McIutire a mixed lot of 8 head of fair butchers' stock av 887 lbs at \$5. SHEEP.

The offerings of sheep numbered 1,714 head against 1,748 head last week. The demand was ac ive to the extent of the supply, and the offering were soon closed out. Buyers thought last weel that the top had been reached in the way of prices but they came forward again on Saturday and sen Bradley sold Wm Wreford & Co 100 av 85 lbs a

\$7.
Lowis sold Wm, Wreford & Co 20 av 77 lbs at \$6.75.
Nichols sold Wm Wreford & Co 104 av 95 lbs at \$6.90.
Dolph sold Wm Wreford & Co 80 av 75 lbs at \$6.
Merritt sold Wm Wreford & Co 17 av 92 lbs at \$7.25.

57 25. Stead sold Wm Wreford & Co 55 av 95 lbs at \$7.30. Adams sold Wm Wreford & Co 91 av 70 lbs at \$7 Ramsey sold Wm Wreford & Co 82 av 85 lbs at C Roe sold Wm Wreford & Co 51 av 86 lbs a

\$6 60.

McMullen sold Ellis 20 av 85 lbs at \$7.

Tylor sold Wm Wreford & Co 32 av 97 lbs a \$7.50.

нода. The offerings of hogs numbered 263 against 15 last week. The competition for the receipts was lively and buyers paid from \$7 25 to \$7 50 per hundred, for them, being a strong 25 cents high than last week.

> King's Yards. Monday, May 1, 1882

CATTLE, The market opened up at these yards with only 79 ead of catt'e on sale. The quality w s very poor

but they sold rear ily at prices fully as high as those at the Central Yards on Saturday.

at the Central Yards on Saturday.

Clark sold John Robinson a mixed lot of 18 head of thin butchers' stock av 776 ibs at \$4.60

Hill sold Smith a mixed tot of 8 head of fair butchers' stock av 722 ibs at \$4.60.

Aldr ch sold Knoch 4 good butchers' steers av 962 lbs at \$5.90, and 2 thin cows to Stonehouse av 8.0 lbs at \$4.50.

Camp sold O erhoff 7 good butchers' steers av 893 lbs at \$6, and a bull weighing 680 ibs at \$4.1236.

McHugh sold Sulivan a mixed lot of 14 lead of fair butchers' stock av 221 lbs at \$4.75

Hill sold Marx 2 fair butchers' helfers av 720 lbs at \$5.35.

at \$5.35.

W. itzel sold Drake 5 stockers av 690 lbs at \$4.

Hall sold Meyers 2 fair butchers' heifers av 733
lbs at \$5.25, and a cow weighing 840 lbs at \$5

Friemen sold Stucker a mixed lot of 3 head of
coarse butchers' stock av 600 lbs at \$3.00.

Buffalo.

CATTLE .- Receipts 7,395, against 10,697 the pr vious week. The market opened up with a fair demand on Monday, and prices ruled steady at about the closing rates of last week. The highest price naid was \$7 85 for a drove of 1,830 lb steers; choice to extra steers generally ranged from \$7 00@7:0, up to \$7.75 and good shippers, \$6.6.66 &5; light and medium steers, \$6.006 &0; butchers' stock fair to good, \$4.75@3.75; oxen, \$5.50@6.75, as to quality; fat bulls, \$5.50@6.00; tockers a bout steady at \$4.50
@5.00; light do, \$3.77.@4.00. A few fine and fancy Hay.-The following is a record of the sales at 6500; light do, \$3 77 6400. A few fine and fancy feeders brought \$5 0(@5 50. There was very \$\frac{512}{50}\$. Tue-day—35 loads: seven at \$\frac{515}{51}\$; five at \$\frac{516}{50}\$, and \$\frac{513}{51}\$ time at \$\frac{514}{50}\$ and \$\frac{512}{51}\$; five at \$\frac{516}{50}\$, and \$\frac{515}{51}\$ time at \$\frac{514}{50}\$ and \$\frac{512}{51}\$; for at \$\frac{516}{50}\$, and \$\frac{512}{51}\$ and \$\frac{515}{51}\$ and \$\frac{512}{51}\$ and \$\frac{515}{51}\$; five at \$\frac{513}{51}\$ and \$\frac{515}{51}\$; five at \$\frac{513}{51}\$ and \$\frac{515}{51}\$; five at \$\frac{513}{51}\$ and \$\frac{511}{51}\$ and \$\frac{515}{51}\$ and \$\frac{515}{50}\$ and \$\frac{515}{51}\$ and \$\frac{515}{51}\$ and \$\frac{515}{51}\$ and \$\frac{515}{51}\$ and \$\frac{515}{51}\$ and \$\frac{515}{50}\$; four at \$\frac{515}{51}\$ and \$\frac{515}{50}\$; four at \$\frac{515}{51}\$ and \$\frac{515}{50}\$; four at \$\frac was a sharp demand and prices advanced 15 to 20

were the closing

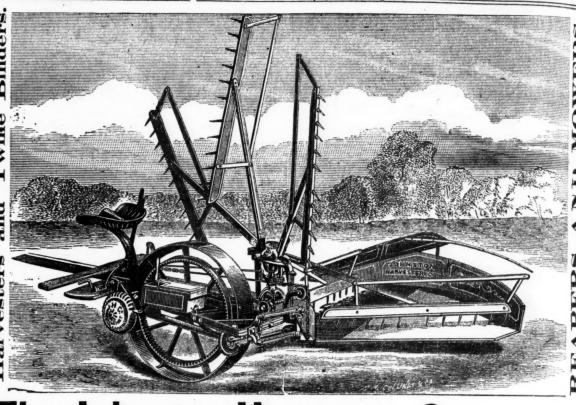
Hogs-Receipts 33,465 against 33,975 the pre Hoss—receipts 53,405 against \$3,975 the previous week. The offerings of hogs for the three days of the week were of fair proportions and the market ruled strany, while good to choice Yorkers selling at \$7.10@7.40; far to g od do \$6.75@7.00; fair to choice medium weights 7.40@7.70; good to extra heavy \$7.5@7.60. Heavy ends, common to good \$5.50@6.90.

Chicago.

CATTLE.-Receipts, 24,864 against, 24 736 las week Shipments 14,998. The market opened up ou Monday with a light supply of cattle and a good femand, with extra steers selling at \$7 to @7 75; choic \$7 7 @7 40; good \$6 75@7 00, and medium at \$52 @6 60. Butchers' stock poor to choice sold at \$4 00@6 10 and stock cattle at \$3 75@5 00. On Tue-day the offerings were completely cleared out by eleven o'clock, at an advance in prices of 10 to 15 cents over those of the day previous. Wednesday was a rep tition of Tuesday's market and further advance was obtain d, th best reaching \$8 per bundled. The receipts were argely increa on Thur-day, and a sharp decline of 15 to 20 cents was the result. There was another slight decline on Friday, but the market steadied up on Saturday and closed at the foll wing QUOTATIONS

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In

B. C. McMECHEN, General Manager.

RECORD, 2:30.

Sired by Belmont, s're of Nutwood, 2:18¼; Wedge-wood, 2:19; D.ck Moore, 2:22; Nil Desperandum, 2:24: Lady Kelso. 2:29 First dam, Virginia, by Alexander's Abdallah, s're of Goldsmith waid, 2:14: Thornd. 4e, 2:22; Major Edsall, 2:29; St. Elmo, 2:30 second days. Ger. M. coose dam of Chen. 2007, 3:20. Thorus 1c, 2:22; an Jor Rosan, 2:22; St. Elimo, 2:30. Second dam, Grcy Goose, dam of Champagne, 2:20; Lily Simpson, 2:31½, etc., by Nottingham's Norman, son of Morse norse. Third dam by Brown Consul, son of Bald Face Consul.
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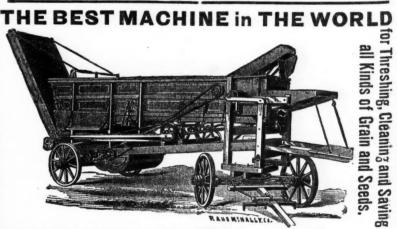
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M ORTGAGE FORECLOSURE -M ORTGAGE FORECLOSURE

M Default having been made in the payment of a sum of money secured to be paid by a certain mortgage, executed by Garrett Emasell and his wife, D.-lly Stansell, mortgagers, to John Webeter, mortgagee, dated the 7th day of June, A. D. 1880, and recorded in the office of the Register of Decds, for the county of Wayne, State of Michigan, on the 9th day of June, A. D. 1880, at 10:50 o'clock in the forenoon, in liber 186 of mortgages, on page 17%; upon which said mortgage there is now due the sum of one hundred and seventy-five and 9-100 dol ars, for principal and interest, besides an attorney fee of nity dollars, provided for in said mortgage in case of foreclosure; by which default the power of sale in said mortgage has become oper-vive; and whereas, no proceedings at law or in equity have been instituted to recover the said sum, secured to be paid by said mortgage, or any part thereof; now, the whereas, no proceedings at law of in reduce the paid by said mortgage, or any part thereof; now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained, and of the stantes in such cases made and provided, the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as shall be necessary viz: All those certain pieces or parcels of land, situate in the City of Detroit in the County of Wayne, and State of Michigan, and described as follows, to wit: Lots eleven, twelve and Unificen, on the east sid- of Eighth Street, on subdivision of lot twenty, of the Baker farm, north of Grand River Av. nue; and also let one block twelve, of the Witherell farm, north of Graitot Street, will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, at the east front door of the (ity Hall, wherein is beld the Circuit tourt tor te (onny of Wayne, in the ity of Detroit. Wayne County. ichigan on THURSDAY, 1HE TWENTETH DAY OF JULY.

A D. 1882 at 12 o'cluck hoon, of raid day, to satisfy asid debt and casts of foreclosure including

A D. 1882 at 12 o'clock noon, of said day. I said fly said debt, and costs of foreclosure including said attorney fee.

JOHN WEBSTER Mortgager

ALFRED E. HAWES Attorney for Mortgages Dated, Detroit, April 18th, 1882.

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